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Democratic Troubles.—The Kansas insubordination, which carried off Douglas, Broderick, Bell, McKibben, Haskins, and others, from the Administration councils, has been followed by a revolt even more profound; and we have now the strange spectacle presented to us, of the deliberate secession of the whole Southern Democratic wing from the Tariff programme of the President, led off and marshaled by a member of the Cabinet. What is most strange, the member of the Cabinet who thus levies war upon the measures of the President is retained in place, and Mr. Buchanan contents himself with retaliating on him, by holding the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House from the passage of any of the Appropriation Bills until the South concedes to his new commercial imposts.—*Porter's Spirit.*

New York Common Schools.—From the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, transmitted to the Legislature, it appears that there are 11,327 school districts in the State, exclusive of the cities. The number of schoolhouses is 11,275 in the rural districts and 262 in the cities. The children entitled to common school instruction (viz. between the ages of four and twenty-one) are reported at 1,238,175. The entire number who have attended school is 842,137 (an average of 75 to each school.) 26,153 teachers are employed, of which 8,266 are men and 17,887 women. Three or four hundred of these hold the diploma of the State Normal School. The total receipts of the public schools from the State, district taxes, rate bills, &c. during the year were $3,792,948, about equally divided between cities and the rural districts. The school libraries contain 1,402,253 volumes, (an average of 125 volumes to each school.)

Southern Direct Trade.—It is mentioned as a striking fact, obtained from official sources, that the exports from the port of New York had fallen off in the year 1858 more than thirty millions of dollars, and that the exports from New Orleans had increased to that amount. It also appears that the decrease in the amount of imports into N. York was about seventy millions of dollars. Thus there has been a deficiency of one hundred millions in the business of New York in one year. This state of things is taken as an indication that the Southern commercial cities are about to do a larger share than heretofore of the direct foreign trade.

N. Y. Cor. Nat. Int.

A Man without Joints.—A most remarkable instance of the ossification of all the joints in the body of a man, has come to our knowledge within a few days. Valentine Perkins, of Mantua, Portage County, Ohio, is the person who has been thus singularly afflicted. He resides with his mother, Mrs. Mary Alvord. He was born in Henrietta, Ontario county, N. Y., in March, 1813, and is consequently 45 years of age.

With the exception of an imperfect motion of the right shoulder, one joint of the first two fingers of his right hand, and a limited motion of one or two toes, every joint in his body is completely ossified, and as firm and immovable as if one bone constituted his whole frame.

Until he was eleven years old he enjoyed robust health. At that time the family had removed to Kirtland, Lake county, in this state. In June of the year he was eleven, he was thrown from a horse and hurt one knee, and then going into the river to bathe, he took cold in the injured part, inflammation ensued and the cartilages and ligaments were destroyed, and ossification took place. After this had transpired, the uninjured knee was attacked with inflammation, and finally became completely ossified. Then joint after joint passed through the ordeal, until now he is in the condition mentioned.

The same disease commenced at the roots of his fingers and toe nails. The nails came off, and a new substance resembling nails grew out, at right angles from his fingers and toes, full half an inch.

His jaws have been set and motionless for thirty years, and his front teeth have loosened and come out, forming an aperture through which he talks and receives his food. His food is all prepared for him in a suitable manner, and he always has retained a good appetite, though he is not gluttonous.

Twenty-four years since he became blind in one eye, and for twenty-three years he has been totally blind. All his other senses remain as perfect and acute as those of any person.

His limbs remain near the size they were when he was hurt. His head, neck and body have attained full size. His neck is nearly as large as his head, and measures nineteen inches in circumference, while his wrist measures only four and a half inches. His weight is about one hundred pounds.

His body is in a semi-reclining position, and he is not affected by heat or cold as much as persons ordinarily. He is always cheerful, and very fond of talking. His intellectual powers are fairly developed for one in his condition, and his memory is excellent. It is said of him that he can tell the names and ages of a large proportion of the persons in the town of Mantua with accuracy. He does not sleep more than persons in good health, and is not troubled with sickness, aside from the disease which has taken possession of him.—*Ohio Paper.*

Anecdote of the British Queen.—It is reported that her Majesty has a sweet little temper of her own, and that her *caro sposo*, like a prudent man generally retires before the storm, and locks himself in his private cabinet until the sky is clear and sunshine again illumines the classic shades of St. James or Windsor. After one of these little ebullitions, the Queen gave a *thundering* knock at the door of the room where Prince Albert had taken refuge, and upon being asked "Who's there?" responded, "The Queen!" "The Queen cannot enter here," responded the henpecked. After the lapse of half an hour a *gentle tap* was heard upon the door. "Who's there?" asked Prince Albert. "*Your wife*," responded Victoria. "My wife is always welcome," was the gallant reply.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—2,464,117 bales, against 1,473,684 last year. Increase, 990,433 bales.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 10, 1859.

RETRENCHMENT.—We really believe that the leading men of the democratic party in Congress are desirous of reducing the enormous expenses of the government. Mr. Hunter, the head of the Senate's Finance Committee, says there ought to be a reduction from seventy odd millions to sixty millions; and Mr. Stephens, by far the ablest, and we presume the most honest, politician in the House, says they ought to be cut down to forty millions. But how is this to be done? That is the question. Mr. Cochrane, a N. Y. member, doubtless thinks he has achieved immortality as an economist when he succeeds in reducing an appropriation of $10,000 for "boxes" to $5,000; whilst some body else went a bow-shot beyond him by moving to strike out the remaining $5,000. What the boxes were for we know not—possibly to secure something worth $100,000, which, for want of said boxes, will be stolen or eaten by rats with two legs or four. $10,000 is cut off here and there, but tens of millions are voted without hesitation; and the expenditures continue to swell even with an empty treasury. As Mr. Stephens said the other day, when he first came to Congress in 1843, the expenses were only twenty-five millions; and during the Mexican war, with 65,000 soldiers in pay, only reached fifty-three millions; whilst now, in profound peace, they exceed seventy millions, with a constant upward tendency.

What is the remedy? The people do not appear to trouble their heads much about it; yet from the anxiety of these leading men in Congress, it is apparent that they see in the future a coming period, perhaps not far distant, when the limit to endurance will be reached, as it was in 1840, and again in 1848, and the democracy be hurled from power, now as then.

The remedy, we are satisfied, is to get rid of the politicians by trade, who now fill the offices and plunder the treasury, and put honest men in their places. The following statements are evidently but a sample of what might be said of any and every branch of the public service. They are from a Washington letter:—

"Mr. Sherman's committee of Investigation will bring to light many corrupt practices in the Navy Yards. What he will prove to have been going on at Brooklyn for years past has been performed in like manner at Philadelphia, Pensacola, and Norfolk. The most gross corruption yet detected is in the employment, or rather in the payment of mechanics and laborers whose services are not needed, and indeed are not rendered. It will be proved that at and immediately before the last election 2,300 persons were in public pay at the Brooklyn Yard. They turned the election in favor of Maclay and against Col. Hamilton, and had it been possible to unite on Taylor or Litchfield, these independent citizens would have secured the return of the regular candidate in that district. Master workmen have pocketed pay returned on the rolls as paid to persons who are shown not to have been employed at all. Others who were employed have been compelled to give the officials one-half their wages. Contracts have been awarded to bidders at double the rates offered by individuals and firms of greater responsibility. Materials have been paid for which were never delivered. In short, the Navy yards are shown to be sinks of profligacy. It is hardly denied that the Philadelphia navy yard is the centre of disbursements which often control the politics of the whole State. The cost of all the work done at Norfolk and Pensacola is greater than at other yards, showing that corruption prevails there as elsewhere. It is no crude estimate that of the fourteen millions annually appropriated to the navy, three millions are plundered by the profligacy, heedlessness and corruption of those who disburse the funds."

Since the above was in type, we are glad to see that a democratic organ nearer home, the Wilmington Journal, speaks very plainly of the extravagance now so generally admitted, though it lays all the blame on Congress, instead of dividing it between Congress and all other departments, except, probably, the Judiciary. But what party has broken down "the old land-marks" in Congress as well as elsewhere? What party sent a clear majority of 40 to the present House, and half as many to the Senate, and has had the ascendancy in the one House or the other, or in both, for many years past? Why the democratic party, of course; and the democratic party is therefore responsible for the evils so justly complained of by the Journal, as follows:—

"There is no denying the fact that our National Legislatures, and of course our national politics, which find their expression in the halls of national legislation, are drifting away far from, and nearly out of sight of the old land-marks, and where things are to stop, is far more than any one can pretend to say. Our public expenditures have *necessarily* increased largely, but they have *unnecessarily* increased still more largely. It is useless to lay the blame exclusively or mainly upon the executive. It is very seldom indeed—never, of late, that Congress does not far exceed the estimates of the departments, by requiring things to be done or expenditures to be made, not contemplated by such estimates nor required by the real wants of the country. Look at the Pension Bills, the Homestead Bills, the Pacific Railroad Bills, the Agricultural Bills now before Congress, and really commanding majorities in both houses, and only defeated, if defeated at all, by quarrels among their supporters, each section being anxious to grasp the largest amount of the spoils."

And much more of the same sort. It does not appear to have occurred to the Journal, that as nobody can say where these things are to stop under democratic rule, it might be well to dispense with that rule, and try a new one. There might be some hope of reform then; there is none now. A party which could not be induced to retrench during the last year of peace, and empty treasury, and loans, is incorrigible, and ought to be discarded.

SALE OF BANK STOCKS.—Mr. John H. Cook, Auctioneer, sold yesterday, for cash,

3 Shares Bank of Fayetteville, at $63 per share.
9 " " " $62 75 "
3 " Bank of the State, at $125 "
Par of the First, $50, of the other, $100.

LECTURE BY HENRY W. MILLER, ESQ.—Mr. Miller has consented to deliver his Lecture on the Eighteenth Century before the students of the University on Washington's Birthday, the 22d inst.; at Norfolk on the 18th inst., at Goldsboro' on the 12th, and at Wilmington and Fayetteville on evenings not yet fixed on. All for the benefit of the Mount Vernon Fund.

A HIGHLAND REGIMENT.—The New York papers mention that the 42d Highlanders are expected to arrive at that port in a few days, on their way to Fort Vancouver, Fraser river, where they are to be garrisoned, and that preparations are making by the military of that city to give them a reception suitable to their fame, as to which, our numerous readers among Scottish Highlanders and descendants of Scottish Highlanders will be pleased to see the following account, from the Journal of Commerce:—

"The 42d is one of the oldest and bravest of all the Regiments to which Great Britain entrusts her honor and glory on the field of strife. It is not far from 200 years old, has been engaged in nearly all the great battles of the world within that period, and can probably show a larger roll of members than any other regiment now in existence. From the battle of Fontenoy, under command of the great Duke of Marlborough, down to the present time, the 42d has, we believe, participated in every struggle for the triumph of British arms in Europe. At the mighty conflict of Waterloo, the 42d covered itself with imperishable laurels. Some one of the allied Sovereigns, we forget now which, hearing of the gallantry evinced by the 42d on that memorable occasion, desired to be shown a specimen of the corps which had achieved such wonders. A corporal of the Regiment, a handsome, gigantic fellow, dressed in the brilliant uniform of a sergeant major, was brought forward for the monarch's inspection; and the latter was so much pleased with the soldier's appearance that he offered to give him the rank of captain in his own army. The Highlander promptly replied that to be a corporal of the 42d was honor enough for him, and declined the flattering proposal."

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, the bill donating lands to the States and Territories for the erection of agricultural colleges and the promotion of the mechanic arts was takenup. Mr. Clay, of Ala., spoke at length in opposition. He said that there was nothing in the Constitution which, in the remotest particular, gave Congress the right to donate public lands. He contended that the authority given to Congress to dispose of the public lands could not be construed the same as to "give away;" that there is no constitutional power to justify the passage of this bill: that the power proposed to be exercised was expressly refused in the Federal Convention, and that the power which *was* given by that convention expressly negatives the claim of power here proposed to be exercised.

Mr. Brown believed the people of his section were opposed to this bill. But he saw in it none of those enormities that other Senators did. He did not understand that the rights of the States were violated by this measure at all. He had not seen that there would be any palpable violation of the Constitution, as stated by Mr. Clay. Congress had given to Mississippi 500,000 acres of land, yet it did not assert the right to enter the State and make any internal improvements.

Other speeches were made *pro* and *con* and the bill passed:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Kennedy, King, Seward, Simmons, Thomson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—25.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Brown, Chesnut, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Rice, Sebastian, Shields, Slidell, and Ward—22.

[The Democratic majority in the Senate is *twelve*. Senators not voting had paired off.]

Nothing else of interest in the Senate, and nothing in the House.

On Tuesday, the joint resolution, originated in the House, looking to a reduction of the high duties imposed on American tobacco by other governments, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Bigler's resolution, to equalize the revenues and expenditures of the government, was taken up. Mr. Bigler urged it in a lengthy speech.

Mr. Johnson presented a resolution requesting the President to call upon the Departments for estimates not to exceed, in the aggregate, fifty million dollars.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday night, speeches were made in Committee of the Whole, on all sorts of subjects. Among them, Mr. Vance, of North Carolina, addressed the committee upon the subjects of the tariff, the public lands, and the bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812. He held himself ready, at the risk of being called a protectionist, to repel the odiousness of the doctrine that this country must keep on glorifying free-trade and borrowing money to pay the expenses of the Government. He was opposed to a tariff for protection simply; but as the Government was now spending more money than its income, they had either to raise the tariff to a level with the expenditures, or lower the expenditures to the present tariff, or walk into an insolvent court and file a schedule. He believed that specific duties were the fairest, simplest, and better for the merchant, the consumer and the Government. In relation to the public lands, he agreed with Gen. Jackson, that they should not be kept as a source of revenue to the General Government, but should be distributed among the several States of the Union.

On Tuesday, nothing of interest.

Dividend.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington, N. C., has declared a dividend of four per cent. on its capital stock, for the last six months' operations.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

The Standard of Tuesday has no proceedings later than those contained in our Reporter's letters published in Monday's Observer. As more full than the latter's account, however, we copy its sketch of the debate, on Saturday afternoon, on the

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER SCHEMES.

The question before the Senate was the Committee's (Mr. Pool's) bill rejected by the Senate on Wednesday last, but reconsidered and recommended by the Committee of the whole, as reported at length in Monday's Observer.

Mr. Gorrell moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute providing as follows: The Governor was to ascertain and the public treasurer to pay all outstanding claims now due by the company, and to take a second mortgage on the works to secure the sums so paid out. Books were then to be opened for subscription of 1000 shares of stock at $100 each. When this amount was taken by solvent persons the public treasurer was to subscribe a like amount for which he was to issue coupon bonds running thirty years bearing six per cent interest; but these bonds were not to be issued till a mortgage should be executed by the company of all their property in said works for the security of the State—all the stock so taken by individuals and the State to be preferred stock. Mr. G. explained that this substitute embraced the provisions of his resolutions previously offered.

Mr. Pool asked how it was possible to induce individuals to subscribe for stocks with a debt of $400,000 staring them in the face—a debt which amounted to the full value of the works. The substitute amounted to nothing at all—the money could not be raised from individuals. The matter was different, however, with the State. She was in already to an amount of $800,000.

Mr. Gorrell said his substitute at least rescued the works from execution sale. Last session they were told this debt would prevent any more money being embarked in the enterprise, yet since that time nearly $100,000 had been invested in it.

Mr. Pool said this had been forced into the work by sheer necessity, and was now the cause of the present embarrassments. He denominated this a disastrous contract.

Mr. Lankford was governed in his vote by the difficulties of the case, and no attempt had been made by the friends of the work to clear them up. He read from the report on the work to show how badly it had been managed. In answer to the appeals on behalf of the company, he said the State should swallow up any company that would manage its affairs like that.

Mr. Pool said it was time for the State to cut loose from the company. That had been the opinion of the committee. The simple proposition was that the State should take all for nothing, as offered by the company, or to give up all to the company.

Mr. Leach proposed to raise the mortgage or claims prior to that of the State, and the Governor to take hold and go on to keep up the works at a cost of not more than $150,000 for the two years, provided the tolls or profits were sufficient to pay the interest on the sum so expended. He, (Mr. L.) was prepared to go that far for the company. He said he could not help the debt of $100,000 owed by the company—he could pity the creditors, but he must also pity the State. He would go for this plan but could go for none of the others proposed.

Mr. McDonald defended the private stockholders from the attack made upon them—the State was as much responsible as they for any bad management. Mr. McD. continued for some time.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Revenue Bill was considered. No important amendments adopt'd.

In the Commons, on Monday, the Western Extension bill—reconsidered on motion of Mr. McKay, and amended on motion of Mr. Fleming so as to require not more than $600,000 from the State in any one year,—was postponed to Tuesday evening.

The bill providing for the hiring out of free negroes for the payment of their debts, passed its second and third readings.

POSTSCRIPT.—A letter from our Reporter, written yesterday afternoon, informs us that his detailed Reports have been unfortunately interrupted by sickness, which had confined him to his bed, for several days. He had the promise of a letter from a friend, but it has not come to hand.

The Revenue Bill passed the Senate yesterday, 31 to 13—4 democrats against it. Whether or not it was amended, our Reporter does not say.

Most of the papers in the State have had pleasant things to say in relation to the passage of the Coalfields Railroad Bill. The following is encouraging as well as pleasant—indicating that only opportunity is wanted to restore a valuable trade latterly enjoyed by Virginia or S. C. towns.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

MR. BRUNER:—We rejoice, as this whole region does, because of the passage of the Coalfields Railroad bill. Fayetteville has been the worst used town in the State. The Legislature ought long since to have given her aid, and even now, not enough has been done. We hope to see that good old town, where our fathers used to trade, restored to its orighal prosperity. C.

OPINIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Carter v. Melton, from Anson, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wells v. Wilmington & W. R. R. Co., from Edgecombe, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Dickerson, from Franklin, declaring that there is no error. Also, in Johnson v. Dunn, from Halifax; judgment reversed and *venire de novo.*

By BATTLE, J. In Jordan v. Lassiter, from Montgomery, reversing the judgment and directing a *venire de novo.* Also, in State v. Nat, from Northampton, declaring that there is no error. Also, in State v. Atkinson, Shallington and Williams, from Johnston, declaring that there is no error. Also, in McCoy v. Morris, in Equity, from Craven; plaintiff entitled to relief.

By RUFFIN, J. In Whicard v. Jordan, from Pitt, affirming the judgment. Also, in Butner v. Keepler, from Forsyth, affirming the judgment. Also, in Haws v. Craige, from Alamance, affirming the judgment.—*Ral. Standard.*

Last year the State of Vermont, after waiting seventy years, erected over the ashes of her world-renowned hero, Ethan Allen, a granite column, forty feet in height, of solid and enduring workmanship. It is surmounted by a pedestal for a colossal statue of the hero ten feet high.

DR. HAWKS'S HISTORY.—This work is evidently growing in the public favor, as is manifest both from the increased sales and from the extended and discriminative notices which it is receiving in the public press. Such an article, written with both ability and elegance, we copied in our last from the Greensborough Times. To-day we have the pleasure of presenting another from the Charleston Mercury, which we presume is from the pen of the distinguished South Carolina author, Wm. Gilmore Simms. And after we had copied that, still another appeared in the N. C. Presbyterian of yesterday, evidently from a pen often ably wielded on historical subjects.

From the Charleston Mercury.

HAWKS'S NORTH CAROLINA.

History of North Carolina, with Maps and Illustrations. Vol. 2. Embracing the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1729. By Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D. Fayetteville: Hale & Son. 1858.

The first volume of this work, which promises to be, by far, the most thorough and comprehensive of all the histories of North Carolina, has already received our acknowledgments and approbation. To the second, which has just reached us, we must accord similar acknowledgments. It exhibits, everywhere, that research, knowledge of the subject, fullness and candor of remark, and justness of opinion, which might naturally be looked for in such a publication, and from such a writer as Dr. Hawks. We expected nothing less at his hands, and should have felt seriously disappointed at any short-comings of the author which should have discredited our anticipations.

His plan is good, simple and comprehensive. His details are ample, not only for the general reader, but for the student. His commentary exhibits, not only a complete familiarity with his details, but that judicial mind which decides promptly upon the fact, and omits no fact which is essential to the formation of the judgment. His plan of embracing, with the text, as much of the original record as will interest the reader, while it renders the book a chronicle as well as history, is one which we are disposed especially to commend. It puts the most important matters of the original records in possession of the public at large, while, with his own running commentary, the historian elucidates those particulars which might otherwise be found obscure, by such, at least, as are not students of the subject.

The period which this volume embraces is that of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1720. This period especially interests South as well as North Carolinians. For a time, and, indeed, at various periods during this time, the two colonies were not only under the same proprietors, but under the some government and governor. The progress of the two is a mixed, if not a united one. The political interests of the one, more or or less extensively affected the other; and the moods, as well as measures of the people, were influenced by the same coercive sympathies and policies. It is true that our historian confines himself, as much as possible, to the concerns of the *one* colony; but the fortunes of the two are so alike, and were so frequently mingled, that, especially in the growth of political sentiment and the progress to independent opinion, in reading the history of the one, you gain a very just idea of the moral atmosphere of the other.

We have a very tolerable acquaintance with these histories, and have addressed more of our attention to this of Dr. Hawks than is usual with us to give to works under current notice. We note, with pleasure, his accuracy of statement, his fullness of fact, his general propriety, and justness of commentary. In all that concerns South Carolina, he speaks as we would have him speak. There are no petty flings at her, such as we find but too frequent in some of the histories, not only of North Carolina, but of other States. Williamson's History of North Carolina betrayed a decided temper, on the part of the historian, when South Carolina was the topic. His work, however, never reached authority even in his own State. The first volume of Dr. Stevens' History of Georgia was disfigured by several blemishes of the same sort, which appealed to the most popular prejudices of our Southern sister in one respect. Dr. Hawks, on the contrary, shows equally the historian and the Christian gentleman in this matter. It gives us pleasure to find that he does justice to Col. Barnwell in his expedition against the Tuscaroras, and may be considered as having settled any doubts, if any could really be entertained, after reading Martin's History, with respect to Barnwell's claims and conduct. Martin's History of North Carolina, by the way, was the only one, up to this of Hawks's, which was at all trustworthy. He was an able man; a member of the Legislature; distinguished in the Confederacy; and had special access to the archives accorded him by the Assembly of the State. He embodies a great deal of documentary authority in his narrative. Dr. Hawks does justice to his character, and the veracity and fullness of his history.

But even Dr. Hawks has failed, in this matter of Col. Barnwell, to be quite as copious and conclusive as he might have been, and as we could have wished. We could wish that he had drawn a little more largely on the pages of Martin, and shown the absurdity of the censure of Barnwell—nay, shown the *animus* in the case, the true motive of complaint on the part of the officials who had failed to do their duty, by reason of their imbecility or selfishness; and on the part of others who had base desires in the back-ground. It is curious that Barnwell should have given offence because he had "bowels of compassion," and was a Christian! He could have destroyed the Tuscaroras, root and branch; had environed them in their fortress, and might have stormed it, to the destruction, possibly, of one-third of his own force; but the Indians pleaded for mercy, promised future good behaviour, and he took them to mercy and received their pledges. It is urged that he should have stormed their fortress at every hazard;—stormed the entrenchments of desperate men, fighting for their wives and children! He had no troops but those of South Carolina, and the Ashley river Indians; and, if they were slaughtered in the desperate conflict, what matter? These troops, by the way, were also suffering from sickness and famine; no provision had been made for them by the authorities. Martin distinctly avers, in reply to the censures cast upon Barnwell, by those whom his very successes had mortified, that the true ground of the complaint was, that, in not storming, he had failed to butcher the warriors and make slaves of the women and children!—there being a very pretty parcel of these for which the local market was exceedingly greedy. But the true men of North Carolina did the South Carolinian all honor. They named the fortress after him; and Dr. Hawks avers, himself a native of this very region, that to his day, Barnwell's name and service are spoken of with love and reverence, and his memory held in honor by the whole of that precinct which he had extricated from its dangers. The *people* did him justice, though the officials cavilled; and *they* were the best judges of his conduct. We repeat our regrets that Dr. H. had not drawn a little more from Martin on this subject. He is, without question, the only authority to be relied on; and he is particularly full on this head.

But we must forbear, satisfied with commending this History to every Carolina library, North and South. It is beautifully printed, and illustrated with maps and engravings. For the work, see McCarter & Co. and Russel & Jones.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1859.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SON:—*Dear Sirs:*—In the last number of the Observer, I noticed, under the editorial head, a statement concerning Kerosine Oil—advising some one to establish a manufactory of this Oil. The Coal can very easily be manufactured by any one into what is called *Periphine Oil;* but then, before it can be made of any use, it has to undergo purification, when it is called *Kerosine.* There is but one manufactory in the United States that has the secret of purification, and that one is in New York. They will not divulge the secret under any consideration whatever. It is said that they have been offered large sums for the secret, but refuse to give it, hence the high price of the oil.

A STUDENT.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA!

NEW YORK, Feb. 7

The *Asia*, with Liverpool dates to the 22d, has arrived.

War.—Warlike rumors continued, notwithstanding peace assurances were given out. Latest continental correspondence says the confidence in maintenance of peace was fast losing ground. Warlike preparations are continued in France. There had been a partial recovery of the panic on the Bourse. Three per cents closed flat at 68 a 75. London Exchange partially responded.

It was reported that a defensive alliance had been concluded between France and Sardinia.

It is said that the British Government has resolved to take measures to protect the English interests in Mexico.

The Swiss national government has voted a half million to immediately convert all guns to the percussion principle.

In France many steamers and transports were preparing for sea. The *Moniteur* announces an entire abolition of the *vise* for passports.

No outbreak had occurred in Lombardy. Austrian reinforcements were pouring in.

The amnesty granted to political prisoners in Naples, had been so modified as to require their banishment to America.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22.—Cotton closed for the week with a declining tendency for Mobile and Upland—some circulars say the latter had declined one-sixteenth. Sales of the week 44,000 bales—exporters took 3,500 and speculators 500. Stock in port 346,000 bales, including 172,000 American. Rosin firm at 5s. 3d. Spirit Turpentine firm at 39 a 40.

WILLIAMSBURG, VA., Feb. 8th, 1859.

Total Destruction of William and Mary College by Fire.—The venerable College building, known as William and Mary, was destroyed by fire last night.

The fire originated in or near the library, one of the most extensive and valuable in the country, which was unavoidably consumed. Not a volume was saved.

William and Mary College was the oldest institution of learning in America, except Harvard University, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, which was founded in 1638. In 1692 a charter was obtained from England. The Institution took its name from the Royal Grantors, who appropriated funds, land, and ordered a revenue on tobacco, for its support.

The building was 156 feet front, four stories high, and insured for $22,000. The Library contained about 20,000 volumes.

There are about 50 students the present session, only nine of whom slept in the College building. They barely escaped with their lives. Some of them lost all their clothing, books and everything else.—*Cor. Pet. Exp.*

HUMBUG.—The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, (democratic,) unblushingly declares, that

"The Democracy will rally for a President, at the next election, who will be most likely to act on the power thus invested in him, and buy Cuba. No one supposes that he can buy it, but the man who will promise to buy it will carry with him the majority of numbers."

This is a plain avowal of an intention to humbug the people. Cuba is to be the rallying cry, by which gulls are to be caught, whilst there is no thought of getting Cuba.

Owing to the inferior quality of cigars now thrown into market many old smokers have been driven to the use of the pipe, "the quality of Turkish and other fancy tobacco being better than that of which most cigars are made, and pipe-smoking being less than one-tenth as expensive as cigar smoking."

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, on the 13th of Jan'y, by Rev. Hector McNeill, Mr. JOHN A. LOVE to MARY JANE GRAHAM.

Near Cheraw, on Sunday evening last, by Rev. A. Gregg, Mr. JOSIAH E. SMITH, of that place, to Miss FRANCES D. JARREL, of Richmond County, N. C.

DIED,

In Robeson county, on the 3d Jan'y last, Mrs. MARGARET M. DRAKE, wife of John Drake, Esq., in the 62d year of her age.

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst., Mr. JOHN HATHAWAY, aged 68 years. He was the oldest merchant doing business in Wilmington, having been engaged in mercantile pursuits in this place for over forty years. His honesty and uprightness of character rendered him the object of universal regard and esteem.—*Journal.*

In Wilmington, on the 7th inst., Mr. MABRA PETTEWAY, aged 28 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C F Line. Feb'y 8.—Str Flora, with passengers and goods for E L Winslow, G W Sperling, D Murphy, E Rose, Stedman & Horne, jr, T J Covington, H L Myrover & Co, Mrs Banks, F J Swan, H Dudley, A B Parker, J C Warren, Dr W McNeill, W Johnson, B F McLean, N McDougall, J C Hodge, J Utley, J A Worth, G W Williams & Co, J M Worth & Son, J C Smith.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb'y 9. Strs Fanny and Southerner, with goods for D & W McLaurin, Goldston & Fuller, E J Hale & Son, A G Thornton, J A J Bradford, S J Hinedale, G W Williams & Co, J R Lee, M N Leary, W K Blake, L Fields, W P Jackson, E F Moore, W J Blue, G W Sperling, W Hair, A W Steel, G McNeill.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Condensed from the Standard of the 10th inst.

In the Senate, on Monday, the Revenue Bill being on its 2d reading, Mr. Worth moved to strike out "20 cents" and insert "15 cents" as the tax on each $100 of real property, on the ground of inequality as between land and slaves. If any discrimination was to be made it should be as against slaves. Nearly half of the slave property paid nothing—all kinds of land were taxed. $800 worth of land paid twice as much tax as a slave worth that amount. He protested against this.

Mr. Leach said that the sum named in the bill was a compromise. The committee thought it the best that could be done.

Mr. Edney complained that they had no information as to the purposes for which the revenue was to be raised, except as to $100,000 for the sinking fund. It was hard upon his people to be called upon to pay this tax, as they had received nothing in the shape of improvements. He was unwilling to subscribe to any tax bill while this was the case. The proposed tax on land was monstrous, considering how land had gone up in value.

Mr. Leach said not a cent more was called for than was necessary during the next two years. After taxing every species of property to the utmost, the committee found themselves $25,000 behind, and had been compelled to make this up, by reducing the sum for the sinking fund to $75,000.

Mr. Steele said the revenue was required to meet liabilities. As to the complaints, he said the tax on land had been raised but 33⅓, while that on slaves had gone up 66⅔. He would vote for the bill in whatever shape it passed the Senate. In reference to the discrimination between land and slaves, he disagreed with Mr. Worth. One was permanent property, the other not so—land would not die or take wings and fly from the State. He contended land ought to bear as much taxation as any other species of property, and if it were reduced to 15 cents, slaves would have to be put up to $1 or $1,25.

Mr. Edney contended that the increase of 33⅓ on land would increase the revenue $150,000 instead of $50,000, in consequence of increase in value. The addition of 66⅔ on slaves was not a set off to this, as one-third of them was exempt from taxation. Negroes were the most valuable species of property in the State—a large portion of the land yielded nothing.

Mr. Pitchford asked what portion of untaxed negroes yielded anything to the owner?

Mr. Edney, the young and the old pay nothing.

Mr. Pitchford. And yield nothing to the owner.

Mr. Edney had seen an untaxed negro sell for $1,300. As the representative of his people he would not submit to this heavy tax on land.

Mr. Steele was sent there to legislate for the State without regard to how his own constituents might specially be affected. If Mr. Edney's people had never gotten any thing from the State it would not absolve them from their obligations to her. There were other Senators whose constituents had not received even a spoonful, but Mr. Edney's had received something. The Western N. C. Road was something, and there was a Buncombe Turnpike he had heard of. He was aware tax bills were not popular; but if every Senator was to shrink from a fear of demagogues at home, the State would be drien to repudiation. Mr Edney was in error as to his imaginary amount from the revenue bill. The list was not too high for the wants of the State. Strike it down to the level of the last revenue bill, he said, and demands would be made upon the treasury in vain. He (Mr. S.) knew this bill would be unpopular in his section of the State—he knew he would be met with the cry of "taxing the people;" but if he could not represent his people by doing what he believed essential to save the credit of the State, he did not desire to represent them at all. The people must pay, however, and would pay their debts.

Mr. Cowper said the committee had labored faithfully in this matter. They met twice a day and late at night for several weeks, and had given the matter full and careful consideration, and the present bill was the best that could be done. In reference to the tax on land, it was his opinion the lands of the State were much underrated. If the amendment were adopted it would strike off $50,000 from the revenue. His impression was that the bill as it came from the House would hardly raise enough revenue for the State's wants. He was disposed to vote for the bill.

Mr. Worth said his proposition was based upon justice, not as for the west against the east. Every man ought to be taxed according to what he has got. But there was a great inequality between land and slaves now. No man would go farther than he to protect the credit of the State. He did not desire to reduce the revenue, but to take off some of the tax from land and put it on slaves. The latter paid only half of what was paid by the former on a given value. Equality, he said, was always the best policy. He had no interest in the matter he was contending for; what little property he had was in negroes subject to taxation. He insisted on it as a matter of equality and justice. If land were reduced to 15 cents and polls were at $1, they would but stand upon an equality. He was disposed to vote for the bill, but he must wait and see what shape it would assume. He could not go for a measure that would tax land double what was charged upon negroes—it was unjust, impolitic and iniquitous.

Mr. McDonald and Mr. Turner would support the amendment.

Mr. Miller said the taxes ought to be more equal.

Mr. Bledsoe was opposed to the principle of the bill out and out. There was a time when they could have founded a bill upon a different basis. It was too late now. As between the present bill and repudiation he had but one course—he would vote for it, no matter how unjust it might be; but he entered his protest against it as unjust, unequal, impolitic and iniquitous.

Mr. Cherry opposed all attempts to change the principle upon which their fathers had based the compromise of taxation, &c. He was for maintaining that principle, and would resist every effort to depart from it. He thought the tax on slaves too high, and at the proper time would move to reduce it, and bring it to an equality with land. He entered into a general view of the question of taxation and argued to show that the lands valued the highest, and upon which the bulk of the land tax would fall, were in the East, as was also the great mass of slave property. He would vote against the amendment.

The Senate refused to strike out 20 cents, by a vote of 21 to 19; so the amendment was lost.

In the second clause of schedule A., Mr. Cherry moved to strike out "eighty," and insert "sixty-six" cents as the tax on polls.

Mr. Edney said this was a proposition to show what the West had to submit to. The effect of this would be to almost free the negro from tax, as one-third of the number paid nothing now. The land of the Western portion of the State was saddled with a heavy increase of taxation, and it was now proposed to reduce the taxes on the negroes of the East. He argued to show the unfairness of this; and he concluded by calling upon the Senate to come up, and do what the delegates to the convention of 1835 had power to do, but failed—to do justice to the people.

Mr. Steele thought eighty cents the best that could be done under the circumstances. He advocated this, not because the rich men lived in the East or in the West—he could take a look at North Carolina sometimes. He would vote for the tax as it stood in the bill, as it was a compromise.

The Senate refused to strike out—22 to 21.

In clause six, Mr. McDonald moved to strike out "four" and insert "six" per cent. on net interest, on bonds, notes, &c., on the ground that every other species of property had been increased on.

Mr. Steele said the tax proposed to be increased was higher than on any other species of property. It was unjust and oppressive. The legal rate of interest was now but 5⅔, the amendment would reduce it to 5⅓.

On Tuesday, Mr. McDonald's and a number of other amendments to the same clause failed.

The tax on the salaries of the judges was stricken out. An amendment was adopted requiring all licensed retailers of spirits, &c., to obtain licenses as required by the Revised Code.

A large number of amendments were rejected; among them, one by Mr. Edney providing that "concealed weapons" should be carried openly. He did not believe in these murderous implements being concealed about the person, especially at night. No tax where carried openly.

Mr. Bledsoe moved to amend by requiring every person carrying weapons at night to take along a lamp to show them by.

North Carolina Railroad Investigation.

Mr. Worth presented the report of the joint-select committee on the N. C. Railroad.

Mr. Humphrey moved that the report be printed.

Mr. Bledsoe was for printing the report, but he understood a minority report would be presented, and it would be better for both to go together. A number of votes to postpone were taken and rejected.

Mr. Thomas could not understand the opposition shown to a short delay. He desired to have the report read; it was a course he had never seen departed from where any interest was manifested. How did the Senate know whether it ought to be printed at all? He asked for the reading, and to delay the order to print in order that the minority report should go out with this.

Mr. Houston objected to having anything printed which was not read to the Senate. He moved to table the motion to print.

Mr. Leach wanted to know if it was intended to suppress facts connected with this work. The people desired information on it. He spoke about the "party in power" and asked if they would not let "Senators" print the report *at their own expense*, if laid on the table.

Mr Pool wanted to see the report as early as possible, because there might be some legislation required. The other report he also wanted to see, but could do so afterwards. He was against delay. He assured the Senate the report would be printed, there could be no doubt about it.

Mr. Thomas was as anxious as Mr. Pool to print; but he could not understand the unanimity amongst the opposition to send out this report without the other. He would like to know what that report contained that all this feeling should be exhibited.

Mr. Turner urged the printing now. The session was getting late, and no time was to be lost.

Mr. Houston renewed his motion to lay on the table.

Mr. Ramsay. That will do; we see how the matter stands now.

The motion to lay on the table was rejected—23 to 21.

Mr. Worth said that no one had seen the report but the members of the committee. As to the delay he had asked the dissenting member of the committee, who was a member of the House, about his report, but had not been assured that one would be sent in. He was quite willing to wait for it, however. He was surprised at the party feeling that had sprung up. He proposed to send a message to the House proposing to print, and that would give the member alluded to an opportunity to say if any report was to be sent in by him.

Mr. Thomas said none but the members of the committee might have seen this report, but there were other means than writing to communicate by. It was evident something had been said of this matter.

The special order (the revenue bill as above) stopped debate.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. Hill of Stokes, introduced a bill to aid in the circulation of silver coin in the State. [It authorises the Public Treasurer to distribute the Common School fund in specie.]

Mr. McKay, to incorporate the Fayetteville Light Infantry.

Mr. Blount, to revive the acts incorporating the town of Lumberton.

Mr. Sparrow, a resolution authorizing the Chief Clerk to publish the laws of the State in the newspapers published in certain towns in the State.

The bill to provide for making free negroes pay their debts was read the second time. Amended, so as to insert "hire" instead of "sell," and limiting its provisions to debts contracted after April 1, 1860, and passed, after long debate, 55 to 33. The bill was opposed by Messrs. McKay, Outlaw, Norwood, Scales, Ward and Byrd; advocated by Messrs. Kerr, Meares, and Pritchard. Mr. McKay spoke against it as unconstitutional, and in reply to some speech said that he was as much in favor of slave institutions as any man, but he would not vote for selling free negroes for debt. He would rather deprive those who dealt with them of the power to recover their debts, and thus put an end to trading with them.

A number of bills passed 2d and 3d readings. Among them, to declare the Yadkin a navigable stream, so as to require removal of obstructions; to incorporate the Lower Little River Navigation Company; the North Carolina Iron and Coal Oil Company; the Montgomery Mining Company; to revive an act incorporating the town of Lumberton; for the better regulation of Elizabethtown, Bladen; to incorporate the Washington and Leaksville Railroad Company; to provide for opening a public road from Salisbury to Ashe County.

Cheraw & Coalfields Railroad.

The bill to amend the act incorporating the Cheraw Railroad to the Coalfields in Chatham, being on its 2d reading,

Mr. Meares opposed it, as part of the route known as the "metropolitan:" would be injurious to the other improvements of the State. He offered an amendment which repealed the charter passed by last Legislature.

Mr. Shaw opposed the amendment as a breach of faith with stockholders.

Mr. Dortch considered this a most destructive measure—worse than the Danville connection. He thought the charter could be repealed.

Mr. Norwood spoke strongly against the bill, as contrary to the State's policy of internal improvements.

Mr. Watters would vote against the bill, though it did not interfere with improvements in his section.

The bill was indefinitely postponed—yeas 67, nays 31.

On Tuesday, Mr. Dockery introduced a bill to prevent the felling of timber in certain Creeks in Richmond County.

Mr. Fries presented a report from the Committee to examine the affairs of the Atlantic Railroad. Want of time had prevented a proper investigation, and it recommended a commission should be appointed with full powers to make a searching investigation, and report to the Governor and the Board of Internal Improvements, and next General Assembly.

Messrs. Settle and Clarke were empowered to appoint such commission.

Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal.

The bill granting aid was read, and Mr. Badham offered a substitute providing the $150,000 should be given in two payments, instead of three.

Mr. Badham said some 20 counties were interested in this work, comprising a section, not only remarkable for the fertility of its soil, but for its adaptation to all agricultural products, Cotton, Corn, Wheat, &c.; depending upon the canal for an outlet. He said as long as the counties around it were cultivated, so long would the canal be a profitable investment, and showed it would pay 12 per cent.

Mr. Tomlinson, of Johnston, spoke against the bill, and all other aid bills. He was instructed by his people to oppose further indebtedness on the part of the State. Even if it paid 15 or 20 per cent. he would oppose it, as he thought that individuals ought to build up internal improvements, and reap those great profits spoken of. He was opposed to all these appropriations.

The bill was rejected, 67 to 33. [Of course it was reconsidered the next day.]

County Taxation.

A bill to authorize County Courts to tax all articles taxable in the general revenue bill in counties that made subscriptions to the W. C. & R. Railroad.

On motion of Mr. T. R. Caldwell the Western N. C. Railroad was included in the bill.

Mr. Dockery explained its object. The present law only allowed the County Courts to tax land and polls, but to meet their county subscriptions it become necessary to tax all kinds of property. There was no objection from the people of the several counties, and he hoped the House would make no objection. Passed 3d reading.

This bill too was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. Leak, Anson County excepted. He said that the people of his county, when subscribing, expressly conditioned that the land and polls only should be taxed for the purpose of building the road. It would not be right to tax other species of property; and if done, the people would not be bound to pay their subscription.

The bills to charter the Fayetteville Savings Bank and the Warsaw and Kenansville Railroad passed 3d readings.

The Moore's Creek Monument.—The Monument stands near the fading marks of the old entrenchments. It is of good sandstone, purchased in Philadelphia, where the monument was made. It is fifteen feet high, clear of the foundation, and looks well.

The inscriptions, elegant and appropriate, are in Gothic letters. On the front, facing the Bridge, are the following words: "In Commemoration of The Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, Fought here 27th February, 1776. The First Victory Gained by the American Arms in The War of the Revolution."

On the rear is inscribed the following: "Here Lie the Remains of Private John Grady, of Duplin County, Who Fell Bravely Fighting for His Country;—The First Martyr in the Cause of Freedom in North Carolina, and the only Whig Killed in this Battle."

On the side facing the main road is the word "Lillington," and on the opposite side is the word "Caswell."—"Lillington" and "Caswell" are in raised letters; the other inscriptions are in sunken letters. The Monument, in respect to architectural style, is more of the Grecian order. A military emblem principally representing two cannon, the one crossing the other, is beautifully carved on the obelisk.—*Wil. Herald.*

Normal College.—The Senate Bill to amend the charter of Normal College, passed its third reading in the House, on Saturday.

The most important features of the amendments are:

1. A change of the name to Trinity College. The design of this change was to avoid a popular prejudice which has been unfounded and injurious.

2. The Board of Trustees are made to hold the property of the College in trust for the use and benefit of the N. C. Conference, for the purposes of a literary institution; and in other respects also, the amendments conform the charter fully and fairly to the actual relations of the College to the Church.—*N. C. Advocate.*

North Carolina and New York Flour.—The "Rowan Mills Family Flour" was compared this week with the celebrated "Hiram Smith's Double Extra" costing $8 in New York, and the decision given in favor of the Rowan Mills by one of our oldest merchants, who was the importer of the New York flour. Our people would consult their interests (to say nothing of State pride) by buying North Carolina instead of New York flour when they can get a better article at $1 to $2 per bbl. less.—*Newbern Progress.*

Death of a Wealthy Miser.—Cyrus Butler of Providence, was worth when he died, five million of dollars, yet he lived poorer than most men, not worth one thousand. Salt codfish was a standard dish with him, and even in his last sickness, he upbraided those who had care of him for their extravagance in providing delicacies for him. His snuff he kept in a large box and bought by the cent's worth. There was but one store in Providence, and that on India Point, where he could get his box filled for a cent, and the old man used to patronize that store, more than a mile distant, whenever his box required filling.

Astronomical.—A little girl showing her little cousin (a boy about four years of age) a star, said: "That star you see up there is bigger than this world." Says he "no it aint." "Yes it is." "Then why dont it keep the rain off?" said he.

Rich Cargo.—A steamboat arrived a few days ago at our wharf, from the Red river, with a large party of gentlemen and ladies from the Northwestern parishes, who are visiting our city for pleasure and amusement. Among them are eight widows, whose aggregate wealth amounted to five millions of dollars. One of the said ladies is the owner of six hundred slaves, and another makes a crop of three thousand bales of cotton.

New Orleans Delta.

The Earth.—The circumference of the earth is 25,000 miles. A railway train, traveling incessantly night and day, at the rate of 25 miles an hour, would require six weeks to go round it. A tunnel through the earth, from England to New Zealand, would be nearly 8,000 miles long.

In a Nutshell.—A shrewd business man who takes little interest in politics, is reported to have remarked, that the proposition to buy Cuba seemed to him "like an offer to give money that we had not got, for a thing we didn't want, to a nation that wouldn't sell?"

"Put out your tongue a little further," said a physician to a female patient; "a little further ma'am if you please—a little further still."

"Why doctor, do you think there is no end to a woman's tongue?" cried the fair invalid.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the Paris Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

The War Rumors.—The fear of a rupture with Austria, and the panic which ran over the face of Europe like some eruptive malady, have occasioned the loss of untold sums of money; somewhat different from the horrors of war indeed, but almost equally severe upon many who have lost the money. Their material loss would scarcely have been greater within the same space of time had the Imperial troops crossed the Alps at the moment when the Imperial words were crossing the tympan of the Austrian Ambassador. "Your Majesty's words," a high financial officer of State is reported to have said to the Emperor, "have cost France in three days one thousand millions of francs." The speaker is presumed to have referred to the falling off in orders to manufacturers, no less than to the depreciation of public funds. The policy of the day is beyond all question to defer war; to continue as long as possible the less garish, more difficult, yet more beneficent labors of peace—peace which we have been accustomed to hear, the Empire is. *L'Empire, c'est la paix.* A French friend, who will have his pun, writes it, *L'empire c'est l'epe.* The Emperor Napoleon, however, whose personal tendencies are more discussed than those of any other living being, and who holds in his hands the threads of a thousand labyrinths, is a man far too sagacious to launch himself upon an adventure, the mere name of which has met with disfavor every where upon the very threshold—in his own council chamber, on the Bourse, the pulse of the country, in England loudly, still more in Prussia.

French and British Revenues.—The total amount of French taxes and indirect revenue for 1858 was 1,091,728,000 francs, ($218,345,000;) being greater than 1857 by nearly $8,000,000. It would have exceeded the revenue of 1857 by more than $11,000,000 had not certain registration dues, collected previously, been suppressed on the 1st of January, 1858. The items which show the principal improvement are the revenues from the manufactories of beet-root sugar, import duty upon French colonial sugar, liquors, and tobacco. The latter have produced a Government revenue for 1858 equivalent to $35,454,600. The manufacture of beet-root sugar has paid into the exchequer the sum of $12,774,240, an increase over 1857 of $4,500,000. The revenue from liquors for 1858 was $33,160,000. The total revenue exceeds the originally estimated budget by 66,000,000 francs. The British revenue, on the contrary, falls short by 102,000,000 francs. In the grouping of such figures the French are congratulating themselves upon facts strong enough to keep anxiety in present abeyance. The Constitutional dwells with justifiable pride on the public prosperity. "At the end of a year (it says) which beheld a universal crisis, the revenue of the State exhibits an improvement of 56,000,000 of francs, over the preceding twelve months."

The London Times also thinks the danger of war has passed. It says:

We may now venture to hope that the principal danger of an European war has for the present passed away. It would be well if we could say that after the blowing over of this storm-cloud the world might indulge in visions of permanent calm and sunshine. But the forces which threaten disturbance of European quiet still exist, and are only for a time compressed by the weight of universal opinion. There is, however, satisfaction to be mingled with the regret with which mankind must see the enthronement of an armed and restless despotism in Europe. It will appear to any one who has watched the course of these events that, after all, there is a moral power not wholly unable to cope with Emperors and Kings. The decided and unwavering judgment of the English Government and Press has, it is admitted on all hands, been chiefly instrumental in checking the madness of the Bonapartist clique.

"As for the French people, we congratulate them on the clearness with which they have seen that their advantage in this case coincided with the claims of justice. For the sake of France and Italy most of all we rejoice that the common sense of mankind has won the day. The war so recklessly invoked would probably in six months have made a combination against France as formidable as that of 1815. Italy in any case could only gain a change of masters, and substitute the King Stork of a French viceroy for the King Log of an ordinary Austrian archduke.

Neither has the Times any faith in an Italian rising:

"The people," it says, "are no better or braver now than when they were held down by the Austrian army. The Austrian army has been vastly improved, a grand system of fortifications completed, and the chief cities placed at the mercy of strong citadels or military posts. Railways have extended themselves from the heart of the monarchy to Milan, so that enormous reinforcements can be thrown into Italy within a few days. Austria could bid defiance to a far superior invading force of regular troops, while a popular rising would be put down in forty-eight hours. The Sardinians have always looked on a French intervention as the first step in any effective movement. Leave the Sardinians and Lombards alone, and there is not likely to be a breach of the peace. The Sardinians will cross the frontier when the Lombards rise, and the Lombards will rise when they behold the Sardinians on their soil. We trust that the Italian subjects of Austria will no longer be excited by false hopes spread abroad by rulers who have now learned that the world will not allow its peace to be trifled with."

Telegraph Extension.—Two or three years ago your correspondent, then residing on the other side of Asia, was wont to communicate to the *Journal of Commerce* all the projects for establishing telegraphic lines from Marseilles to Algeria, Malta, Greece, Alexandria; and from Antioch in Syria down the Euphrates to Bagdad, and thence along the shores of the Persian Gulf to Western India; while others proposed to extend the Alexandria and Suez line across the Red Sea to the Southern point of Arabia, and thence along the coast of the Persian Gulf to the same point of Western India. It delights me to learn that those great schemes of utility and science are in fact being carried out, while I record it so much nearer to sun-rising. Still more startling is it to learn that the telegraph is not to terminate in India, but to be extended from the Persian Gulf to Ceylon, and from Ceylon to Singapore, and thence along the depths of the sea of China *to this very city of Hong Kong where I am writing!* Nor is it to stop even here, but be stretched out upon the coral beds of the Pacific to the island of Java and thence to Australia, and where else we know not. If this is not a miracle, what could come nearer, and escape being such?

Russia has projected a telegraphic line across the entire continent of Asia, and is in earnest to complete it. The length of the line would be about 8,000 statute miles, while the route commonly travelled, as a Russian officer informs me, is 9,000.—*China Cor. Jour of Com.*

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Southern Congressmen on the Tariff.—There are perhaps thirty Southern Representatives who are utterly hostile to an increase of the tariff, and who will follow Mr. Stephens, of Ga., in an attempt to reduce the Government expenditures to forty millions a year. A number of the Southern Senators are prepared for the same course. But it is now apparent that a division has arisen in the South on this subject, which is likely to widen. Several of the Southern States, though slaveholding, possess mineral resources and water power, which indicate manufacturing employments as profitable, and whose staple agricultural products, corn and wheat, can find no market except at home. Europe will give them no market, and they must find it in the diversion of a large portion of their enterprise in mining and manufactories.

The members from States whose chief staple is cotton, and who look almost entirely to foreign markets, are naturally opposed to any Tariff of duties for the protection or encouragement of manufactures, and they will not tolerate it, as a revenue system, except so far as it may be necessary to defray such expenses as may be necessary merely to keep the general government in existence; and rather than see it carried on upon the present grand scale, they would suffer it to "slide." There is, therefore, even now, a wide difference of interest and opinion among Southern Democrats on the question of revenue and expenditures, some going for a "judicious tariff," and a liberal scale of national expenditure.

Cor. Jour of Com.

The President's Troubles.—The difference which exists between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury on the vital question of financial policy of the Government, has been brought to a point by the letter of the former in answer to the House resolution. The Administration is placed in an awkward, if not an absurd position, which it cannot, if it would, with any dignity, continue to hold.—*Ib.*

Official Corruption.—Mr. Bowman, the Superintendent of Public Printing, has detected and exposed to public indignation such enormities of abuse as are not paralleled in the annals of corruption. Besides producing innumerable instances of contempt for contracts, excessive charges, and violation of law in the execution of the public printing, he has signalized a particular case wherein the government was plainly robbed of a hundred thousand dollars.—*W. Star.*

More Washington Trouble.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Post, gives the following information as to some of the developments taking place among the Administration heroes:

The House Committee on Accounts have just had brought to their notice certain charges against door keeper Wright, similar to those upon which the first Administration door keeper of the present House was dismissed. A subordinate officer named Price brings the charges, one of which is that Wright tried to compel him to sign a statement that he had worked thirty-one days in the folding room, when he never worked there a day, and could not sign the paper without dishonor to himself, besides justly laying himself liable to prosecution for defrauding the government. Accordingly he did not sign it, at which Wright made certain declarations against the good name of Price, upon the authority, as he (Wright) stated, of one of his assistants named Evans. Subsequently Price met Wright and Evans opposite Brown's Hotel, and called the latter to account for the reports he had been circulating. Evans not giving a satisfactory answer, Price knocked him down, or struck him severely. Wright, the door keeper, then struck Price, at which the latter, finding himself in contact with two persons, drew a revolver; at this Wright ran behind one of the pillars of the hotel. As soon as Price learned that Wright struck him he put his pistol in his pocket, as he relates the story, and walked up to Wright, and knocked him nearly or quite down. At this moment other parties interfered, and the street fighting ended, only to be renewed in a more legal way before the Committee on Accounts.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Navy Department has received advices stating that the British steamer *Viper*, on the African station, had seized, searched and burnt the brig *Rufus Soule*, sailing under American colors, but suspected of being a slaver. The only satisfaction Commander Totten, of the *Vincennes*, received, was a reference to the British Admiral for explanations. The Government is now investigating the affair.

A New Cuba Bill.—The President's $30,000,000 bill loses ground. Mr. Taylor's (of La.) bill, it is said, is likely to pass. It authorises the President to open negotiations for the cession of Cuba; to bind the U. S. for the payment to Spain of a sum not to exceed $120,000,000, as a consideration for said cession, when completed by a treaty signed by the agents of the two governments and ratified by Spain; to cause bonds of the U. S. to be issued for the payment of the sum, or so much as may be required, and to deliver the same to the agent of Spain; said bonds divided into not less than six instalments, and payable in not more than thirty years, interest not to exceed five per cent; Cuba, if any time ceded to the U. S., may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Cuba, with a republican form of government—to be adopted by the people of the said island, by their delegates duly elected by the suffrages of the white males over the age of twenty-one years, and resident in the said island and citizens thereof, in convention assembled, with the consent of the U. S.; and that the said new State so created as aforesaid, shall be admitted into the Union, by virtue of this act, with four representatives until the next apportionment of representation, on an equal footing with the existing States.

A "very intelligent gentleman" in Washington writes to the Journal of Commerce that the passage of this bill "would secure the gem so long coveted. I have private intelligence from Spain which entirely satisfies me of this."

HAWKS'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE 2d volume is now published. It embraces the period of the Proprietary Government, from 1663 to 1729.

It forms a handsome 8vo. volume of 591 pages. The subscription price was half a cent a page; but the price of this volume is less, say $2 75 in cloth binding, $3 00 in library sheep, and $3 25 in half calf. IT WILL BE SOLD ONLY FOR CASH.

Owing to the difficulty of securing Agents in many parts of the State, we will forward it by mail or otherwise *free of postage*, on receipt of the price; or both volumes for $4 00 cloth, $4 50 sheep, or $5 half calf.

A liberal discount made to Agents or others, who buy to sell again. E. J. HALE & SON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 3, 1858.

AT THE HOTEL CORNER.

CALL AT THE MUSICAL STORE, where you will find

FIDDLES, FLUTES, FIFES, DRUMS, ACCORDEONS, HARPS, &c., &c.; Also, TOYS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, from the Grass-hopper up to the Elephant;

A few pair very fine VASES, LAMPS and Lamp GLASSES; Fine SNUFF, CIGARS, Chewing and Smoking TOBACCO; Ink; Blacking; fine and highly perfumed SOAPS, Extracts, Colognes; CORDIALS, a few doz. very superior for table use; Jellies; fine China Tea-Sets for Children, Willow Ware; Ladies' Work-Boxes; Fishing Tackle and Hooks; Mace; Cloves, Spice, and Soda;

Also, large variety of JEWELRY and TRINKETS, Gent's Pocket Companions; Conversation Cards; FRUITS, NUTS, CANDIES;

And a large variety of articles too numerous to mention.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will do well to call, as bargains will be given. A. N. McDONALD.

Feb'y 9 87-

Carolinian copy.

Real Estate at Auction.

WILL be sold on TUESDAY, 15th inst., at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, a VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, situated near Haymount, adjoining J. H. Hall and others, belonging and recently occupied by Mrs. H. P. Lain, and at present occupied by C. B. Cook.

The above described property contains one acre, more or less, and is in a good neighborhood, and a healthy location. The House contains 5 rooms, with 2 fireplaces, with all convenient out-houses attached, and is convenient to good spring water.

Terms at sale.

C. E. LEETE, Auct'r.

Feb'y 10 87-2t

Turpentine! Turpentine!! Turpentine!!!

80,000 TURPENTINE BOXES on and near the Rail Road, about 5 to 6 miles from Fayetteville, will be rented on good terms to any person wishing to embark in the business.

Also, a good SAW and GRIST MILL, and TWO SMALL FARMS.

Also, TWO OF THE RICHEST FARMS in the County of Cumberland, one about one mile from the Market House, known as the Bailey place; the other about 9 miles from town, known as the celebrated Ashe Lands, which has 250 or 300 acres cleared land, which if properly cultivated, will produce an average of 30 bushels of Corn per acre.

Those wishing to rent said Lands must apply soon, or they cannot be rented.

For particulars apply to C. E. Leete, Fayetteville, who is authorised to rent in my absence.

A. N. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 8, 1859 87-

New Volumes of Supreme Court Reports.

JUST published, volume 5 Jones's Law Reports, and volume 3 Jones's Equity Reports, of Decisions in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. For sale by

Feb'y 10 E. J. HALE & SON.

Valuable Property at Auction.

ON Wednesday, January 12th, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, I will offer for sale the late residence of Robert Johnson, (on Haymount.) The lot contains about two acres.

Terms:—approved negotiable notes at 90 days.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Trustee.

Dec'r 13. 71-ts

POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Robert Johnson, is postponed to Wednesday, 16th February, at 12 o'clock.

S. J. HINSDALE, Trustee.

Jan'y 10 78-ts

GARDEN SEED.

FRESH and genuine Garden Seed, growth of 1858, just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 30, 1858. 75-

GUANO FOR SALE.

1130 BAGS No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received in store, by AUG. W. STEEL.

Jan'y 31, 1859 84-3w

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ily

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

E. MURRAY & CO., Commission Merchants, AND WHOLESALE GROCERS,

WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypd

COCOA;
CHOCOLATE;
FRESH TEAS;
GARDEN SEEDS;
GRASS SEED;
CANARY SEED;

Just received by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 10 78tf

THE NEW CLOTHING HOUSE

WE propose to open in Fayetteville, about first of March next, will be conducted by

Mr. H. H. MUNSON,

who has been connected with our Wilmington Establishment for some years past. We can recommend Mr. M. as a gentleman every way qualified to conduct the business, and well calculated to please its patrons.

O. S. BALDWIN,
Clothing Merchant &c.

N. B. Due Notice will be given of the precise time when the above House (next door West of Edwin Glover's) will be open, and also of the time when the Cutter, and the Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, will arrive. O. S. B.

Feb'y 9 87-law4ti

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

A WEEKLY publication of Sheet Music, suitable for the players and singers of the Home circle, and consisting of sixteen pages full folio size, stitched in a handsome cover. It contains all the popular dances of the day; arrangements from the most favorite operas; scenas, songs, ballads, airs, &c. An abundant supply of every thing that the popular taste demands; never too difficult, always instructive, and ever fresh and delightful.

The favor with which OUR MUSICAL FRIEND has been received by the public, and the commendations it has won from the Press, are guarantees of its worth. A work so cheap, accurate and elegant, does not exist in any other country. The same amount of music procured at the regular stores would cost at least twenty times what it costs in "Our Musical Friend." Variety and excellence are secured by subscribing to a periodical so cheap, and much needed. Pieces by the following composers have appeared in the first ten numbers; the names speak for themselves: Mozart, S. Lover, Wallerstein, Meyerbeer, Flotow, Burgmuller, F. Schubert, Verdi, Donizetti, Strauss, Musard, Thalberg, Balfe, Rossini, J. Weber, Kucken, Speyer, Abt, G. A. Macfarren, Bellini, H. Smart Ascher, Crouch, D'Albert, Bishop, Auber, Paesiello, Lindpainter, Beethoven, &c., &c. All these pieces are within the range of ordinary players and singers and are invariably characterized by delicious melody and easy accompaniments.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND

is published weekly, price 10 cents, and may be ordered from any bookseller or periodical dealer. It will be sent direct from the office of publication at the following rates, yearly $5, half year $2 50; Clubs, 3 copies, $14; 6 copies $26; 10 copies $40 per year; at same rates for half year. No subscription taken for less than 6 months, payable in advance.

Office of "Our Musical Friend," 13 Frankfort Street, New York.

C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., Proprietors.

Jan 26, 1859 83-ilm

200 BBLS. PLANTING POTATOES, Best Article; 100 BBLS. FISH; MOLASSES; SALT; &c.

For sale cheap to close consignment.

P. P. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 9 87-3t

The New York Ledger, Weekly,

for FEBRUARY 12, and back Numbers from January 1. Containing all Mr. Everett's "MOUNT VERNON PAPERS." Also, second supply of HARPER'S Magazine for February. E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 8. 87-2ti

Laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes her.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14, 1859.

NOTICE.—No name will be entered on our subscription list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to new subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on the Cash system will please notify us when making remittances.

The Special Term of the Superior Court for this County commenced to-day—Judge Heath presiding.

THE RAILROAD.—At the meeting of the stockholders in the Western Railroad Company, on Thursday last—Hon. J. G. Shepherd presiding and J. M. Rose Secretary—the act passed at the present session of the Legislature, to aid the Company, was formally accepted, after being read and a verbal statement in explanation made by C. B. Mallett, Esq. President of the Company.

A vote of thanks was passed to the members from this county, and to the President of the Company, for their efforts in its behalf.

The vote was, for acceptance 2416, against it, 45 votes. 2000 of the affirmative votes were given on behalf of the county of Cumberland and the town of Fayetteville, (the former by express instruction and against the judgment, as he stated at the time, of the gentleman who cast it as proxy.) Of 1420 votes to which individual stockholders are entitled, only 461 were given. Even of the 416 individual votes in the affirmative, it is not believed that a single one would have voted for acceptance if *any* other practicable mode had presented itself of raising the necessary amount to complete the work. The 45 negative votes were cast by two stockholders who thought that this might be done by further individual effort. A number of stockholders left the meeting just as the vote was about to be taken, doubtless because they would not vote *for* acceptance, and saw it was useless to vote *against* it. We may safely say that there was not a stockholder present, and that there is not an individual in town, who does not feel that the act is exceedingly illiberal and harsh.

As the stockholders accepted the act, however, as a matter of supposed dire necessity, it was not deemed proper to make any expression of opinion about its character. And, as we intertered to prevent that, so we would not have said any thing about it now, but to correct the erroneous impression which will go abroad from the publication of the vote. Illiberal as the act is, and as all the stockholders considered it, we cannot complain of the State for passing that which we had not the spirit to reject.

The vote of thanks to the President and the members from this county might well have been extended so as to embrace all others who would, if they could, have passed a more liberal bill.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.—It is gratifying to find that our Southern railroads are generally prosperous, and paying well. This is especially the case in Georgia, a good deal so in South Carolina, and getting to be so in North Carolina. Among the latest reports we have seen is that of the Charlotte and South Carolina road (from Charlotte, N. C., to Columbia, S. C.) The receipts of this road during the year 1858, were, from

Freights,	$173,190 37
Passengers,	89,857 76
Mails,	11,700 00
Other sources,	1,515 67
Making the total receipts,	$283,263 80
The expenses were	131,727 44
Leaving a profit of	$151,536 36

Out of this profit there was paid a dividend of 6 per cent., the interest on the Company's debt, and $25,000 of the debt itself; besides adding largely to rolling stock, &c., of the road. The receipts of the year show an increase of $42,541 77 over 1857, and the expenses $12,569 02 increase.

This is a gratifying result to the stockholders, but it is as nothing compared with the benefits conferred by the road on all the region through which it passes. This is the great purpose of all railroads; and yet it seldom happens that those who live on the line of a railroad and are thus benefitted, give any assistance towards the construction of the works which enrich them.

VIRGINIA.—The Whigs and Americans of Virginia had a very large and enthusiastic Convention on Thursday last, to nominate candidates for Governor and other State offices.

The Hon. Wm. L. Goggin, formerly a distinguished and eloquent member of Congress, was unanimously nominated for Governor, in opposition to Mr. Letcher.

And if, with so upright and able a candidate, and so odious an opponent, the Whigs and Americans should fail to elect Mr. Goggin, we hope they will never put up another candidate—unless, indeed, they do it upon the principle of an old friend of ours who rejoiced exceedingly for several days in 1844 in the assurance that Mr. Clay had been elected President, and who, when the contrary was shown, swore that at any rate the democrats could not deprive him of the pleasure he had enjoyed during those days.

MR. CLINGMAN ON IRON.—We are glad to see that Mr. Clingman has made, according to telegraphic despatches, "a concise and convincing speech" against the Pennsylvania Senator's tariff resolutions, the object of which is to get additional protection to Pennsylvania iron. We are not informed who it is that Mr. Clingman has "convinced"—not probably Mr. Bigler, but most likely those who were already of Mr. Clingman's opinion. And among these we beg to be classed, not because we are opposed to protection, but because we are in favor of giving to Pennsylvania the exact measure of her deserts. She always votes for anti-tariff Presidents, and let her have the benefit of her own wisdom and liberality. Of all interests in the Union, we would protect any others in preference to hers.

The communication of "B." in our next.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Condensed from Standard of the 12th.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, a letter was received from C. F. Fisher, asking to see the report on the N. C. Road, that he might reply to it and the report and his reply go out together. This gave rise to a debate pretty much the same as that (reported on preceding page of this paper) on the presentation of Mr. Worth's report. Finally the report was sent to the House proposing to print.

THE REVENUE BILL:

The discussion of the revenue bill was renewed. Mr. Bledsoe spoke at length against the bill—"unjust, unequal and iniquitous" he called it—but avowed his purpose to vote for it because he could get no other, and because the faith and credit of the State were involved in her ability to meet her pressing engagements. According to the bill, he said, $800 in land paid $1.60; in slaves 80 cents; at interest 1.92; stock 1.92; note shaving $8; negro trading $4; vehicles $8; plate, watches, income, do.; merchandise $16; clothing $24.

Our revenue bills are not framed in reference to the value of property but solely to what it could be made to bear. $800 worth of property under the *ad valorem* system would pay $1, or 12½ cents on each $100.

Land is one-fifth to one-fourth of the property in the State; yet it paid one-third of the aggregate taxes. Slave property is one-third to one-half of the property, and yet paid but one-sixth to one-seventh of the taxes. Why should a white man pay both a capitation tax and an income tax, and the negro only capitation tax? Why the overseer a tax on his wages, and the owner of the negro nothing on the annual product of the labor of the slave? Why lawyers, physicians, officers, and overseers pay tax on their income, and owners of blacksmiths, carpenters, mechanics, field-hands and hireling slaves, nothing on their income? Why agents, clerks, carpenters, printers and mechanics of every class a tax upon their income, salary or wages, and slave-owners not pay upon the income from their slaves? Why should corn made into whiskey be taxed, and not cotton, tobacco, &c.? Why should all land be taxed, and one half the property in slaves? Why this discrimination against the *industry* of the State, and in favor of property holders? If the present system operates *unequally* and *unjustly*, should it not be *changed*? He appealed to all the interests and all the people of the State to grapple with it and apply the remedy. He demanded justice and equality; for the people at the treasury as well as at the ballot box, and legislative and constitutional reform.

Mr. Leach asked Mr. Bledsoe where was his bill on the ad valorem principle? It was all wind—not a scratch of a pen could be seen of it.

Mr. Bledsoe replied, that Mr. Leach had helped to vote down, on committee, a resolution he had introduced to frame a different kind of bill.

Mr Edney said that Mr Bledsoe's was not his course. Mr B. hugged the treason but damned the traitors. He (Mr E.) if called upon to vote for what was "unjust, unequal and iniquitous," would rather vote for repudiation. Mr Miller and Mr Cowper, after hearing Mr Bledsoe, were disposed to vote against the bill.

Mr Douthitt and Mr Ramsay thought the proposed taxes too high, but could not decide now for or against the bill.

Mr McDonald was opposed to the sum required for the sinking fund, and considered some provisions of the bill unconstitutional, the taxation unequal, &c., and any man he said who would vote for such a bill, with these convictions, must be lost to all sense of moral obligations. Besides its tendency was to favor aristocracy in the State. Mr Bledsoe, a member of the finance committee, had denounced the principle and details of the bill as "unjust, unequal," and he could not vote for it.

The bill passed 2d reading 31 to 13. We will give the vote on the 3d.

ALBEMARLE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL.

Mr Cherry moved as substitute, that the State subscribe $150,000 to be paid as follows: when the canal should permit the passage of a vessel drawing 6½ feet of water, $40,000—the balance when a vessel drawing 7½ feet had passed through.

Mr Cherry gave a history of the enterprise and the State's connection with it to the amount of $350,000. The canal would have been completed with that aid, but with the State's assent the work had been changed from a small local concern to one of great importance. The management of the Company was all right, as the Senate investigation had shown. It did not owe a dollar.

As to the importance of this work, he said there were 25 counties immediately interested. And they paid one third of the aggregate taxes. The great aim of this work was to obtain a free and easy exit to the ocean. The U. S. authorities regarded this as superceding all efforts to make an outlet at Nag's Head. By this route inland navigation was secured from Newbern to New York and by the Hudson river to the great system of canals to New Orleans. No need then to pass that marine graveyard, Cape Hatteras—and to avoid that was worth five times the amount, humanely speaking. It secured a passage from New York to Newbern in three days: and striking the main trunk of our railroad system would give vitality to the whole framework. He believed it would command the trade of $20,000,000 yearly.

Mr Person was one of the committee of investigation and gave a minute detail of what they had witnessed. He described the "great lock"—the greatest, he might say, in the world, of fine granite; the "great swamp," and its almost unsurmountable difficulties. In speaking of North river, Mr P said he had not supposed there was such a river in the State; it was deep enough and wide enough to bear upon its bosom the entire commerce of the State. He alluded to Currituck sound, and said, there was enough water there to fill all the canals in the world, &c., &c.

The bill passed 19 to 17.

In the Commons, on Wednesday, Mr Fries introduced a bill to authorize the treasurer to issue bonds to meet demands upon the treasury for the next two years. [The amount required is $1,360,000.]

The Western Extension Bill, amended by adopting a substitute suiting the views of a part of the Western men, disagreeable to others, and that substitute amended in many ways, passed its 2d reading. *What* passed we don't know any more than the Legislature.

A bill for removing free negroes from the State after two years notice was indefinitely postponed 73 to 25.

A very warm discussion took place; the bill was denounced as cruel and unjust. Messrs. Byrd, McKay, Smith, Kerr, Morehead and Drake opposed; Messrs. Reeves and Jones of Craven supported it.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The bill to charter it was put on its 2d reading, and Mr Ransom explained it. It proposed a capital of $2,500,000; the State to subscribe $500,000 from the Literary and $200,000 from the University Fund. All stock to be paid in specie. When $500,000 paid in, the bank to go into operation. The bank to redeem $500,000 of State bonds during ensuing 2 years, the State to have 10 years to redeem. By purchasing these below par, a great saving would accrue to the State. The State to have the loan of $200,000 without interest, as long as the bank was in existence. If the bank made more than 8 per cent. excess to be paid to the Common School fund. Branches established by the directors where necessary. If the Legislature refund the loan of $200,000, to have power to tax the bank indirectly; but if it accepted it, it could not tax the bank shares. No bill lower than $5 and power to prohibit all under $10. If the bank suspended to pay 12 per cent. interest, and if suspension continued longer than 90 days without the consent of Governor and Council, to forfeit its charter.

Mr Caldwell of Guilford, had no hesitation in saying this was the State Bank in disguise. He had no doubt but the friends of that bank would snap up the stock. He expressed strong opposition to it.

Mr. Norwood had no connection with banks, but was a bank man, and a paper currency man. But if this was a scheme to transfer the old shareholders of the State Bank into this one, he was opposed to it. To prevent this, he would offer an amendment that no person should subscribe for more than $10,000.

Mr. Ransom read from the bill to show that this was unnecessary. He warmly repelled all insinuation against the gentleman that had drafted the bill (Mr B. F. Moore,) a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity and patriotism.

Mr Williams objected to the last clause of the bill, which allowed seven and a half millions of property belonging to the bank to be exempt from taxation. Mr W. read the last clause and contended that it not only exempted the Bank property, but that of every individual stockholder. As for the loan of $200,000 without interest, the money deposited by the State in the Bank would more than repay it.

Mr Hill of Halifax offered a new section which taxes each share 80 cents, and provides that any future Legislature may tax the Bank equal to the tax on interest. Adopted.

The bill passed its second reading—yeas 81, nays 17.

The Newbern Bank of Commerce passed 2d reading, amended so as to require a branch at Goldsborough, increasing capital to $600,000, and requiring notes above $5 to be the multiple of 10.

The bill to charter the Fayetteville branch of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad was read 2d and 3d times.

Mr Foy offered an amendment extending the road East to Beaufort harbor. Rejected.

[We don't know where this came from—never heard of it before, and don't where the branch was to begin. Next day, on motion of Mr Dancy, it was reconsidered and tabled.]

Thursday and Friday—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 11.

I am again at my post.

In the House, yesterday, a resolution to adjourn sine die on the 18th was tabled.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint committee to inquire into the business before the Legislature and report a day for adjournment, which was concurred in.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to charter a Railroad from Milton to the Workshops, and it was slipping along silently through, having passed its 2d reading under a suspension of the rules, and was on its 3d when attention was called to it by a speech from Mr. McKay, who thought the House would not be acting consistently if it passed this bill, after having rejected the Danville Connection. This speech caused some wit and sparring between Messrs. McKay and Williams, which was closed up by a very humorous speech upon the quarrels of his democratic brethren, by Mr. Caldwell of Guilford. The House laughed and cheered, with perfect disregard of the Speaker's gavel. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Lexington was taken up. On motion of Mr. Scales, a branch was placed at Graham. Amendments that bills over $5 should be the multiple of 10, and that the Bank should publish quarterly statements, were adopted. The bill passed 2d reading. Mr. Hill of Halifax made a speech against local banks generally. Mr. Walser defended his bill with much earnestness. Mr. Morehead came to his aid, stating that but few counties had more mining and manufacturing power than Davidson, and very few a soil equally as rich. Mr. Hill of Halifax thought there might be no doubt Lexington needed a Bank, but it ought to be, if any, a branch of a great head Bank. He appealed to the Democratic Legislature to put down all these local banks; if we must have them let them be such as will give credit to our currency. The bill was rejected on its 3d reading by yeas 39, nays 49. Mr. Outlaw moved to reconsider, and then moved to lay that motion on the table, which the House refused to do. Mr. O. then withdrew his motion but it was renewed. The bill was after some discussion reconsidered.

A bill to punish Usury by Banks and Bank officers. Passed 2d and 3d readings.

A resolution to furnish a copy of Hawks's History of N. C. to each common school in the State. Mr. Morehead said, but few knew the importance of this proposition. Where was our history from the settlement to the present time? Who knew of it? Why we have more to be proud of than any State in the Union. The strifes of the Regulation, the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, &c. No State has more sources of pride. But who knows it? Until lately it was scattered about no one knew where. Now by the volumes alluded to in the resolution it was found in a convenient form, and compiled too by a North Carolinian and one of the first writers of the country. If these volumes were given to each common school it would form a nucleus around which it would build up a library. The House took a recess before he closed his remarks.

At night the debate was continued. Messrs. Morehead and Drake advocating the resolution. Mr. Meares thought it would take about $17,000 out of the school fund for the benefit of private individuals. It was laid on the table by yeas 75, nays 33.

The Western Extension was then taken up and discussed; and as some one said, it would take a Philadelphia lawyer to tell exactly what fix the bill was in, but when the House adjourned, a substitute offered by Mr. Williams to the substitute of Mr. Hall of Rowan was pending.

To-day, the Western Extension was taken up again. Mr. Williams's substitute was adopted. Mr. Norwood then spoke at great length. It was a speech of much argument and ability. He went into the affairs of the whole road, and particularly examined the contract of Mr. Fisher for building 23 miles. Mr. Williams replied; he thought the State was in for that amount anyhow, and the sooner she received remuneration from it, the better. Mr. Smith argued at some length against the bill. Mr. Meares, an amendment that the bill should not go into effect until the Greenville & French Broad Co. surrendered their charter, which was adopted. Mr. Morehead opposed this amendment. Bill was rejected, yeas 74, nays 31.

The bill to take restriction off the French Broad charter was then taken up. Mr. Baird spoke for it. Mr. McKay thought that something ought to be done for Western men; as the House had just refused to make the Western Extension available to them he was for giving them the privilege proposed in the bill. House took a recess before any final action.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Revenue Bill was under discussion in the morning, but no amendments of any consequence were made to it.

Another attempt was made to reduce the tax on land. Mr. Douthitt moved to strike out 20 cents and insert 18. Mr. Gorrell, to amend that by inserting 15. Mr. Gorrell would be compelled, very unwillingly, to vote against the bill unless thus amended. Mr. Worth said that the tax on a slave worth $800, for State and County, was now but $1 20—land $4 37. The new bill made this worse. He could not vote for the bill if this were retained. Rejected, 23 to 18, as were many other propositions. Among the items stricken out were the taxes on race-tracks and cock-pits.

At the afternoon session the bill to abolish the Morganton term of the Supreme Court was rejected. The bill to open Catawba river to the passage of fish was passed 2d reading. The bill to appropriate $10,000 to enlarging and improving the Deaf and Dumb Asylum passed. The bill from the House to elect Clerks and and Masters in Equity by the people, was amended by adding County Solicitors, and laid on the table, 22 to 21. Mr. Turner wished to add Wardens of the Poor.

A bill concerning the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, after some discussion, passed.

The Senate has been engaged this morning on the Revenue bill. The whole of paragraph 5, schedule C, has been stricken out—taxing deeds, marriage licenses, &c. A number of members made speeches against the bill after the reading closed. The vote will not be taken until Monday, as to-morrow is private bill day, and this afternoon they are on Deep River.

A resolution was introduced in the House today by Mr. Benbury, to authorise the Governor to receive our share of the six million acres appropriated to the States by Congress. It was rejected by yeas 49, nays 53—14 Democrats voting with the opposition.

I inclose you a circular which was distributed among the Democratic members of the House last night. It was intended to be secret, but, as such things will, it leaked out, and was publicly alluded to in debate to-day. I understand it is not denied that it was printed at the Standard office. The Eastern Democrats disclaim any knowledge of it. The copies have disappeared very quickly and now it is difficult to find one.

[It is an appeal to the democratic members against illiberal action on internal improvements, as calculated to defeat the party at the next election. Gotten up, probably, to help some bill now pending.—EDITORS.]

Latest.—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Feb'y 12.

The Senate yesterday held an afternoon and night session. The bill to charter the Bank of Salisbury was taken up and passed 3d reading. A bill to establish the Merchants' and Miners' Bank at Murphy, passed 2d reading.

A bill to amend charter of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and a bill to amend charter of Farmers' Bank, passed 2d readings.

During the afternoon session the Deep River bill passed—a provision having been adopted, on motion of Mr. Pool, that not more than $50,000 a year shall be expended. It is the bill as reported by that gentleman, with that exception. It was then reconsidered, and Mr. Pitchford offered his substitute. I am not exactly aware of all its provisions, but it provides for the bidding off the works by the State and the formation of a new company—the money bid by the State to be reserved to pay the mortgage. It was adopted. Mr. —— thought this a most important measure. If the Legislature adjourned without taking action on it, it would be equivalent to abandoning the works as a wreck. Mr. Ramsay thought the works ought to be finally surrendered to the original stockholders. Mr. Leach was opposed to this. Mr. Ashe was in favor of Mr. Pitchford's amendments. Bill passed—yeas 23, nays 16.

The bill to aid the Albemarle and Chesapeake Canal then passed by a handsome majority its 3d reading.

Last night the House considered for some hours the Greenville and French Broad, but came to nothing definite upon it. It will come up again Monday.

To-day the Senate passed the Revenue bill, by yeas 31, nays 12,—Messrs. Battle and Edney voting against it. Nothing else has been done but consider private bills. The committee on adjournment reported next Thursday as the day for the Legislature to adjourn *sine die*.

The House reconsidered the Western Extension bill. Mr. Fries introduced a bill to incorporate the Deep River and Cape Fear Navigation Company. Mr. McKay, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Toll Bridge Company. Mr. Dockery, a bill to provide for a convention to alter the Constitution. Rejected. Mr. Harrington, a bill to extend the powers of the Waterworks Company at Fayetteville.

I send you a copy of the report of the committee on N. C. R. R. [It has not come to hand.]

DR. HAWKS'S HISTORY.—We think it right to inform our readers, and especially our brother Editors, that the proposition to furnish one copy of the History to each Common School, which was rejected by the Legislature last week, did not originate with the publishers, but, so far as we know, solely with an enlightened and distinguished gentleman not in the Legislature. It was warmly seconded by Gov'r Bragg and the Literary Board in their Report to the Legislature, and then by the Committee to whom it was referred in the Legislature, and by many gentlemen of intelligence in both Houses. The only communication we ever had with any member on the subject, was a single letter to the mover of the resolution, written a fortnight since, requesting him to withdraw it, as it would probably be opposed by some watchful guardians of the School Fund who would regard the investment of $2 or $3 by each District, to form a nucleus for a Library, as a death-blow to the cause of education. However agreeable the passage of the resolution might have been, we did not wish it passed if it met with opposition. He did not reply to the letter, nor comply with its request, having, possibly, more faith than we had in the patriotism of the present General Assembly.

The member whose view of the subject seems to have been confined to its pecuniary aspect, (and who exaggerated the cost and misstated the receivers of its "benefit,") would be put to it, we imagine, to discover any motive which these numerous gentlemen could have had to "benefit" us, who have no claims, either personal or political, upon one in ten of them, and certainly never preferred any claim upon one of them. *Their* object was doubtless to benefit the Common Schools and the State. The suggestion of a mercenary consideration calls for the above disclaimer of any agency on our part, as well as for the further remark, that it has been a cherished purpose with us, the publishers, when we get the balance on the right side of our Ledger, (which we hope will be soon,) to ask the State Executive to accept an offering of 50 or 100 copies of the work, in the best style of binding, for distribution as the State Laws and Supreme Court Reports are, among the State Libraries throughout the Union.

"THE OLD LANDMARKS."—The Wilmington Journal lately complained of its party for abandoning the old landmarks, and running into unparalleled extravagance. We suggested that the only remedy was to get rid of its party. Whereupon it coolly tells us that "the real difficulty in the case has been that Democrats have allowed the views and notions of the opposition to exert too much influence already." That is rich, certainly. The "views and notions of the opposition" led to an expenditure of thirteen millions under Adams. That was monstrous. The democrats spend seventy or eighty millions, but that is all owing to the views and notions of those thirteen millions spendthrifts.

MARRIED,

On the 4th ult., by Henry M. Foust, Esq., WM. W. MACON, Esq., to Miss LYDIA MOON; all of Randolph.

On the 10th ult., by H. M. Foust, Esq., Mr. HIRAM P. CRAVEN to Miss NANCY, daughter of Walker Fesmire, Esq.; all of Randolph county.

DIED,

In this county, on the 8th Feb'y, in the 45th year of her age, Mrs. JULIA C. McKETHAN, wife of James McKethan, Esq.

In this place, on Tuesday, 2d inst., Mr. MORRIS JONES, in the 69th year of his age.

In Carthage, Rush County, Indiana, on the 18th Jan'y last, SAMUEL HILL, an old and respected inhabitant of Randolph county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line Feb'y 12.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for W Hardy, J Ottarburg, J C Smith, Wm Alderman, Worth & Utley, P P Johnson, W Lassiter, R Mitchell, Stedman & Horne, Jr, G W Sperling, D McNatt, J H Roberts, A A McKethan, G W Williams & Co, C W Andrews, C T Haigh & Sons, J N Smith, Mrs M Banks, H L Myrover & Co, Rockfish Co, Elkin Co, Blue & Gillis, K Murchison, A McLean.

Lutterloh's Line. Feb'y 12th and 13th.—Steamers Fanny and Rowan with passengers and goods for D & W McLaurin, J W Lett, Murchison, Reid & Co, G W Williams & Co, James Breece, D McLauchlin, W Hales, C B Mallett, C T Haigh, J O Boon & Co, E J Hale & Son, S J Hinsdale, Jos Ottarburg, J J Gilchrist, A Maxwell, J Martine, Stedman & Horne, Jrs.

A LECTURE

WILL be delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, by the Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., on the evening of TUESDAY, the 22d Feb'r, in the Methodist Church. The public are invited to attend.

Feb'y 14 Presbyterian and Carolinian 1t.

The Next Regular Meeting of the Association will be held at the ODD FELLOWS' HALL, on Tuesday evening, 15th inst.

CONGRESS.—On Wednesday, Mr. Toombs spoke in opposition to Mr. Bigler's (the President's) tariff revision project. Mr. T. opposed any such modification of the existing system, passed in 1857 by men of all parties, for the express purpose of reducing the revenue to fifty millions of dollars, then believed adequate to the legitimate wants of Government. He believed the present tariff would yield this sum, and for one he was unwilling to allow the government a wider margin for extravagant expenditures, believing it better that the Adminstration should regulate its expenses according to its income than that the income should be enlarged to meet the caprices of wasteful legislation. He wanted to afford no additional pretext for burdensome exactions. As it was, our public lands were squandered until they had almost ceased to be a source of revenue, and a resort was had almost wholly to indirect taxation on imports. Our public means were wasted apparently for the purpose of furnishing an excuse for the imposition of additional burdens on commerce. Our postal system should be made self-sustaining instead of involving an annual demand on the Federal Treasury. Meanwhile it was noticeable that there had been an extraordinary increase of expenditures in all departments of the Government which were more or less subject to the discretionary control of Executive officers. While willing that Congress should bear its due share of blame for the extravagant expenditures, he thought the chief responsibility attached to the Executive.

Reverting to the tariff, he avowed his preference for specific duties on many articles, but as he could look only to the friends of ad valorem duties for steadfast opposition to the imposition of additional burdens on commerce and industry, he should act with the latter and resist any change. The Democratic party was pledged to economy, and should limit the lavish expenditures of Government. Neither the tariff of 1842 nor that of 1846 would yield sufficient to meet the current expenses of the present Administration, and it was easier to reduce the latter than provide means for their payment. Failing such reduction, the country would be driven in the end to direct taxation as a necessary resort to meet the superfluous wants of the Government.

On Thursday, Mr. Clingman continued the debate, speaking against Mr. Bigler's resolutions, and an increase of tariff duties. The revenue tax did not fall wholly on the domestic consumer, but was shared by the foreign producer. Yet it was easy to show that in a series of years the effect of high tariffs had always told injuriously on the staple domestic productions of the country. Cotton had uniformly fallen under high duties, and risen as a consequence of every approximation to free trade. The effect of indirect taxation was none the less severe because secret in its operation. If, instead of being gathered at the custom-house, it were assessed by the Federal agent stationed at every store in the country, how long would the people endure the imposition in patience? Under the present tariff exports exceed imports. It is true that we export gold, but gold, when had in surplus, is a legitimate article of exchange. He did not think that any branch of industry was paralyzed by the present tariff. The iron manufacture had been steadily increasing during the last fifteen years. Not satisfied with an increase of four hundred per cent. during that period, they were now clamoring for additional bounties. Pennsylvania virtually asks that the people of other States may be plundered for her aggrandizement. He did not believe that the tariff of 1857 had produced the late financial revulsion. It sprang rather from overtrading and from the abuses of our credit system Nor did he think it expedient to revise the tariff for the purpose of producing additional revenue. The present income was large enough for an economical administration. If an issue should be made between the friends and the opponents of tariff revision, the country would understand that the latter were in favor of reducing the expenditures, while the former sought to sustain them at their present high rate by providing ample means for their payment.

Mr. Simmons, in a forcible statistical argument, sought to show that the present tariff could not be expected to supply a revenue adequate to the wants of the Government. He believed that our current expenditures might be and ought to be greatly curtailed, for they had increased in an astonishing ratio during the last few years. But he thought the tariff of 1857 would fail to meet the expectations of its farmers. The present issue was really between the productive labor of the U. S. and the interests of the foreigner and non-producer. He sided always with the former. He believed that fixed and ascertained ad valorem duties were generally the best, as being the most equal and the most intelligible in their operation.

He was surprised that it fell to his lot to defend the Administration in supporting this view. The President, for simply reiterating his life-long opinions in favor of specific duties, had been denounced by his party friends. Acteon, in the fable, had scarcely fared worse from his dogs.

Two or three Cuba speeches were made.

On Friday, more Cuba.

Among the bills introduced was one from the P. O. Committee to abolish franking and furnish each member with $300 per annum in stamps; requiring mail contracts to be made without regard to conveyances; doubling newspaper postage; letter postage made 5 and 10 cents, instead of 3 and 5, &c.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial expenses for 1859–60 was passed, yeas 95, nays 83.

On Thursday and Friday, the admission of Oregon was discussed.

CAUCUSES.—The powers of Congress appear to be passing out of its Halls, and being vested in the secret sessions of Caucuses of the democratic party. These have become very frequent. We have heretofore briefly chronicled the doings of some of them, and now have the proceedings of another, held on Wednesday night last, attended by about 70 members.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, offered resolutions declaring that the temporary necessities of the government should be met by the re-issue of Treasury notes; that the expenditures ought to be reduced to the lowest point, consistent with the wants of an economical administration.

Mr. Phelps argued the importance of immediate action to avert the necessity of an extra session.

Mr. Crawford proposed the following, as a substitute:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unnecessary to disturb the tariff of 1857. That the temporary necessities of the Government should be met by the re-issue of Treasury notes. That the President be requested to convene the Cabinet, and submit to them the estimates heretofore presented, for the purpose of ascertaining what deduction therefrom is practicable.

Mr. Stephens thought the tariff act of 1857 ought not to be disturbed. The government could be carried out on the revenue raised by it, with economy. He did not regard the question of raising the tariff nor anything connected with it as a test of democracy—at least until the National Democratic Convention has specially provided for the subject on its platform of principles.

Mr. Kunkel, of Maryland, proposed as a substitute that the necessities of the Government ought to be supplied by an increase of the tariff of 1857; that the amount to be raised under such revision ought not to exceed about sixty-five millions of dollars.

Mr. Sickles offered a resolution that a committee be appointed by this caucus, to confer with a similar committee on the part of the Senate caucus, to take into consideration the proper manner practicable for reducing the expenditures of the Government.

Mr. Whitely was not to be frightened by the cry of protection. It was impossible to reduce by reasonable economy the expenditures of the government to any amount within the revenue raised by the act of 1857. The advocacy of direct taxation would defeat any man, even in Mississippi.

Mr. Smith, of Va., said that any reduction of the expenditures ought to commence with Members of Congress, and referred to the compensation and mileage as fit subjects for retrenchment.

Mr. Bowie gave notice of a resolution declaring that the Democratic party ought to adhere to its ancient policy of a tariff strictly for revenue; that a tariff to raise forty millions could not be arranged on the basis of an expenditure of sixty-five millions.

Mr. McRae gave notice of a resolution to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill for levying a direct tax.

Mr. Boyce thought the only security for economy would be the presence of the gatherer of direct taxes.

Under the operation of the previous question the resolutions of Mr. Kunkel were lost by ayes 10; noes not counted.

Mr. Crawford's first resolution, declaring it inexpedient and unnecessary to distarb the tariff, was rejected by 27 against 35,—some members not voting.

Mr. Crawford then withdrew his two remaining resolutions by unanimous consent.

Mr. Sickles' resolutions were then adopted by a large majority, when the caucus adjourned.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—February 14.

BACON,	11½ a 12		American	6 a 0	
BEESWAX,	25 a 00		English	4 a 0	
CANDLES, F. F.	20 a 00		LARD,	12 a 13	
Adamantine	28 a 32		LEAD,	8 a 8½	
Sperm	50 a 00		MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½		Cuba	30 a 31	
Laguira	15 a 16		N. Orleans	45 a 50	
Java	20 a 00		NAILS,	4½ a 5	
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00	
Fair to good	10½ a 10¾		Tanner's	70 a 1 00	
Ordin. to mid.	10 a 00		SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 35 a 0 00	
Gunny	18 a 20		Alum	60 a 0 00	
Dundee	18 a 20		FLANSEED,	1 00 a 0 00	
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00		Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00	
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25 a 2 50	
Bro. Sheetings	8½ a 00		SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00		P. Brandy	1 00 a 0 00	
FEATHERS,	35 a 40		N. C. Apple	70 a 0 00	
FLOUR—			Northern do.	70 a 0 80	
Family	5 62½ a 5 75		N. C. Whiskey	47 a 0 50	
Super.	5 37½ a 5 50		Northern do.	35 a 0 00	
Fine	5 25 a 0 00		SUGARS—		
Scratched	5 00 a 0 00		Loaf	15 a 00	
GRAIN—			Crushed	13 a 13½	
Corn	1 00 a 0 00		Coffee	10 a 11½	
Wheat	95 a 00		Porto Rico	10 a 00	
Rye	90 a 1 00		New Orleans	00 a 00	
Oats	70 a 75		TALLOW,	10 a 00	
Peas	85 a 90		WOOL,	18 a 19	
HIDES—Dry	10 a 11		TURPENTINE—		
Green	5 a 6		Yellow dip	2 40 a 0 00	
IRON—			Virgin	2 40 a 0 00	
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0		Hard	1 20 a 0 00	
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0		Spirits	43 a 0 00	

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Cotton—No material change.

Flour—Slight upward tendency.

Corn, Oats, Rye and Peas find ready Market.

Guano—The market is well supplied; we omit quotations from the fact that we can't do it correctly.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Feb'y 12, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow 2 90, Hard 1 70. Spirits 45½. Rosin, No. 1, 1 87½ to $3. Tar 1 80. Corn 72. Wheat, white, 1 40.

At New York, Cotton very dull, and quotations nominal at 11⅛ for middling upland. Spirits firm at 49½ to 50.

STATIONERY.

In addition to our present stock we are receiving

150 Reams Paper,

Embracing every variety of
CAP, LETTER,
BATH LETTER,
COMMERCIAL NOTE,
BILL HEAD,
FOLIO POST,
and NOTE PAPERS.

60 M. ENVELOPES, of every description.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Feb'y 12

WAGONS & TEAMS WANTED.

I WANT to employ Four or Five 4 Horse WAGONS and TEAMS immediately. Apply to

JAS. G. COOK.

Feb'y 14. 88-2w

NOTICE.

I HEREBY caution all persons not to trade for a Note given by me to John Baker, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, dated about the first day of February last. I have not received value for said Note and am determined not to pay it. JOHN McQUEEN.

Queensdale, Feb'y 9, 1859. 88*2t

Notice.—Negroes Wanted.

TO the farmers and citizens of the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Johnston, Harnett, Moore, Cumberland, Robeson, Bladen, Columbus, Brunswick, New Hanover, and Sampson:

The subscriber being desirous of purchasing a number of likely young Negroes, of all classes and descriptions, avails himself of this method of informing those who may have such property to dispose of, that they would do well to visit me at home, or address me at Clinton, N. C.—for which they shall receive a visit. A word to the wise is sufficient, as it is well understood that I pay exceeding high prices.

EVERETT PETERSON.

Feb'y 14, 1859 88-9m

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, on which he now resides, in Cumberland County, 22 miles from Fayetteville, directly on the Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road. I will offer it AT PUBLIC SALE, ON SATURDAY, the 5th day of March, 1859, if not sold before. There is a good Farm under cultivation. The land is well timbered, and has as good a mill seat as there is in the State, and a first rate stand for a Boarding House and Store and Turpentine Still. It contains some five or six hundred acres.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to examine before day of sale: any person purchasing can have possession any time. On the same day of sale, I will sell some other articles. Terms made known on day of sale. MALCOM McCRANEY.

Feb'y 11 88-3t*

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., February 11, 1859:—

Mis Ann Baker, D J Baldwin, S M Blizard, Jas Brantly, Sarah Butler, Miss E Brock, Wm Brown, T J Burroughs, J Bailey, Alonzo Barry.

Wm Clark, A Carpenter, Clark & Dancey, Rev P J Caraway, M O Cole, Jared Cotton, Coroner of C C.

Henry Deal, Wright Davis, William G Dudley 2, J H Derham. Henry Elliot.

Laura Freeman, Wm Farren. T A Graham.

Pauline J Hogshead, Jos Hall, A G Heathcock 2, R Haworth, Mary B Hall, Dan'l Hodges

EWING'S
Spring Academy.
A SCHOOL FOR THE SICK, POOR AND RICH.

THE first Session of this School commenced on the Third Tuesday in January 1859.

This Academy has been erected for the instruction of males in the County of Montgomery, some ten miles South of Troy. The building is neat, located on an eminence very near the Mineral Spring, which has been successfully resorted to by invalids. The neighborhood is moral, and students will be free from the temptations by which they are so often allured. Strict attention will be given to the culture of mind and heart. Students will be prepared to enter the Frash Class.

Attention is solicited to the low rates: The rates of Tuition will be $6 50, $9 to $12 per Session, according to the advancement of the pupil. Board can be obtained for $6 per month, everything included except lights. Penmanship taught on Saturdays, extra.

For further particulars address the Principal at Macedonia, Montgomery county, N. C.

T. H. EWING, Principal.
Jan'y 23 84-3t*

J. C. STEDMAN and J. W. HORNE,
Under the Name and Style of
STEDMAN & HORNE, Jun'r,
Have associated themselves together in a general
Grocery, Provision, Liquor and Barter Business,
And are now receiving a well selected Stock of Goods in their line, which they are willing to exchange for money or produce.

Their stock consists in part of the following articles:
Brown, Crushed and Loaf SUGAR;
Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE;
Butter, Cheese and Crackers;
Lard, Pork, and Western Bacon;
No. 1 Mackerel in Bbls., Hfs. and Kits;
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars;
Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.

Next door to D. & W. McLaurin, }
Hay St., Fayetteville, Nov. 18. } 64*3m

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law,
BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.

DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.
Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

TURPENTINE AND CLUB AXES; GRUBBING Hoes, Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and various sizes of Hatchets, Trace Chains, Sifters, Frying Pans, Coffee Mills, Cocoa-nut Dippers, &c., &c. For sale.
G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15 80-

---

20 BOXES SUPERIOR CHEESE;
5 Firkins " Goshen Butter;
5 " " Leaf Lard; and N. C. Bacon.
For sale. G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15 80-

---

30 CASES BROGAN SHOES, FOR SALE CHEAP.
G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 15 80-

POWDER AND SHOT FOR SALE BY
G. W. SPERLING.
Jan'y 21 82*

TERRY'S
Infallible Destroyer.

THE advantages possessed by this article over all other like preparations are (in part) as follows:

FIRST *(and principally,)* because it is not so dangerous to the human family, although for Rats, Mice, Crows, Moles, &c., it is the *quickest* and most *effectual* remedy of destruction that can be found in the world.

SECOND, it being not altogether manufactured of mineral substances, but mostly of poisonous stuffs found in the woods, is not therefore liable to "dry up" so soon, but will remain "good as new" for a number of years.

Third, (and lastly,) it is eaten more greedily, while a much smaller quantity suffices, &c. But purchase a box and give it a TRIAL, you will never regret so doing.

Parties desiring the agency should address as follows for terms:

W. R. TERRY,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
Rockingham, N. C.

☞ Sold by SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., WM. LONG, Rockingham, N. C.; also, by numerous travelling and local Agents throughout the South.

N B. Persons enclosing One Dollar to the above address will receive two boxes of this "Destroyer" by first return mail, postage paid.

Oct'r 1, 1858. 51*tf

$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in Robeson county, on or about the 20th of July 1858, my Negro Boy PETER. He is about 25 years old, weighing about 200 pounds; say 5 feet 11 inches high, quick spoken, dark complexion, and limps a little in one of his legs, perhaps the right. I will give $100 for his safe confinement in any jail in North Carolina, or his delivery to me in Robeson county; and a reward of $100 more for sufficient evidence that will convict any person or persons who may be harboring said slave or assisting him, either directly or indirectly, to make his escape to some free State. He is supposed to be lurking in Robeson and Bladen counties.

ARCHIBALD PURCELL.
Robeson county, Sept. 28, 1858. 51*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

A. G. Thornton vs. Alexander B. Walker.
Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander B. Walker resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said Alex. B. Walker to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.
78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

John Winslow vs. John McLeran.
Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McLeran resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said John McLeran to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.
78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

P. P. Johnson, Adm'r of Charles S. Johnson, versus William A. Murchison.
Original Attachment,—Land and Personal Property Levied on, and Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant in the above case, William A. Murchison, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law can be served on him, It is therefore ordered: that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said William A. Murchison to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the property levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of December, A. D. 1858.
82*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

ON the 16th day of February 1859, I will sell to the highest bidder at the Market House in Fayetteville, ONE HOUSE AND LOT, in good repair, on the West side of Robeson Street, adjoining the Methodist Protestant Church Lot.

The reversion (after the widow's dower) of the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount the residence of the late Willie F. Moore. One Negro BOY (Alfred) aged about 14 years. Terms 6 months credit for notes which will negotiate.

E. F. MOORE,
Adm'r of W. F. Moore.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, One Fine two Horse CARRIAGE; One BAROUCHE. Terms at sale.
E. F. MOORE.
Jan'y 22 82-ts

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sandhills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

ALABAMA LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale THIRTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of Land in as healthy a section as there is in Alabama.

FORTY ACRES, on which are a good Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, in good repair.

ONE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES, good river bottom land, 100 acres of which is under cultivation and produces fine crops of Cotton and Corn.

NINE HUNDRED and SIXTY ACRES Creek and Pine land, on which is some good farming land.

TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED and FORTY ACRES Pine land, well suited for Turpentine getting.

This property will be sold cheap and on accommodating terms.

Address the subscriber at Mount Pleasant P. O., Monroe County, Alabama.

WILLIAM W. ENGLISH.
March 11, 1858. 92-1y

Land for Sale.

JOHN T. GILMORE now offers for sale a portion of his swamp lands in the county of Cumberland about 14 miles below Fayetteville, and about 1½ miles East of the Cape Fear River. The entire swamp has been successfully drained, of the large body of water by which it was heretofore covered. The land is apparently level, being free from ridges (which are so common to swamp lands generally,) whilst there is an abundance of fall, by which the rain water can be carried off by ordinary ditches. A small portion of the land has been in cultivation about 7 years, and those persons who have seen the crops regard the land as equal in fertility to any they have seen in this State or elsewhere. The location is healthy, the neighborhood good, and the access to Fayetteville and Wilmington easy by means of a good road 1½ miles in length leading directly to the river. Besides this, it is within 3 miles of a beautiful little village, upon a high and healthy Bluff, at the river, with a Store, Ware-house and first-rate landing. All which afford many conveniences to the neighborhood. As several persons have spoken of purchasing, this is deemed a proper time to call their attention to the subject, inasmuch as there is a crop now growing upon a small portion of the land, by which they can judge of its production. ☞ Reasonable terms will be given to the purchaser.

Sept. 10, 1858. 45tf

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary out-houses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varieties; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.
Nov. 12, 1857. 60tf

Valuable Plantation
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION and improvements where he now resides. It is located just below the mouth of Liles' Creek, in Catawba county, near Lewis' Ferry on the Catawba river, adjoining Henderson Sherl, and containing 515 Acres, 150 of which are in cultivation and about 50 acres of that is good Creek and Branch Bottom. The improvements are a comfortable Log Dwelling, a first rate Barn, Stables and stalls for 20 head of horses; Cow sheds, and good Fences. There is upon the place a good GRIST MILL running a pair of Burr and a pair of common Stones. The W. N. C. Railroad passes through the Farm and the Depot is located upon it. It is the most valuable farm in this section of the State.

Will be sold for Cash or exchanged for Negroes.

A. W. WILSON.
Oct. 15, 1858. 57tf

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690 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the above quantity of Land, situated in a healthy neighborhood, three miles from the Wilmington & Charlotte Rail Road, and four from Lumber River. This Land is well adapted to Farming, Turpentine, and Ton Timber purposes, having a good range and other advantages. Those wishing to purchase may find me on the premises, who will be happy to exhibit it or give any information concerning it desired.

ANGUS McGILL.
Philadelphus, N. C., Sept. 1, 1857. 40tf

FARM FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 Acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County.

Address JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., who is authorised to sell.

L. J. HAUGHTON.
Oct'r 14, 1858. 51tf

HOUSE, LOT AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.
May 3, 1858. 7tf

A PROCLAMATION,

By his Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, *Governor of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Archibald McDougald, late of the County of Cumberland, did on the 27th day of February last, in said County, kill and murder one Thomas Munroe, and that the said McDougald is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now, to the end that the said Archibald McDougald may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Cumberland County.

DESCRIPTION.

McDougald is about fifty years of age, of light hair and complexion, blue eyes, of quick speech, has a scar on the face near one of his jaws, weighs about 165 or 170 pounds, is addicted to intoxication, and while drunk is turbulent and troublesome.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the [L. S.] State, at Raleigh, this the Sixth day of March, A. D. 1858.

By the Governor, THOS. BRAGG.
PULASKI COWPER, Pr. Sec'y.
March 15. 93tf

NEW BOOKS.

MAN UPON THE SEA; or A History of Maritime Adventure, Exploration and Discovery, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time, by Frank B Goodrich.
Just received by E. J. HALE & SON.

T. WADDILL
HAS TAKEN CHARGE OF THE
FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

With efficient aid in the different departments, and his own supervision of the entire Establishment, he hopes to give satisfaction to the Patrons of the House.

☞ Raleigh and Warsaw four-horse lines of Stages arrive and depart from this House Daily, and the Salem Stage Tri-weekly.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct'r 1. 51-1y

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to ackowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1858. 86-tf

WAYNE HOUSE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE undersigned announces to the public that he has taken charge of the above Establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month. And he assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Table supplied with the best the market affords.

JAS. G. SMITH.
Goldsboro', Jan'y 28, 1859 84-1yr

FAYETTEVILLE
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.	
Amount of property now insured,	$1,474,922 34
Amount premium notes now on hand,	224,908 23
Cash premiums received,	82,317 41

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steele,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:
GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.
☞ The Company invite applications.
May 21, 1858. 131

Water Wheels! Water Wheels!!

WE are now manufacturing VANDEWATER'S IMPROVED
JONVAL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,
for Mills and Factories of every description; and all those wishing to improve their water power will find it for their interest to address us by letter, stating the number of feet, head and fall; their usual amount of water; the kind of machinery to be driven. We can then give them price of wheel, or what we will furnish wheel and principal gears for, warranted to do a certain amount of work. *Time given to test the wheel,* and if it does not come up to our figure, the wheel and gears to be delivered to us at the mill of the purchaser.

☞ Reference given and required.

HEATH & STEVENSON,
Laurel Factory, Prince George Co., Md.
ROBERT BAIRD, Agent, Richmond, Va. 6-y

Carolina City, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a
Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,
and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of Murray's Line of First Class Packets to this and Morehead City, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WM. B. GRANT.
July 29, 1858. 32-1y

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agent for Pensions.
Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with amazing rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions, when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the **Liver**. having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one it is his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with **Liver Complaint**, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or foul matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, **purifying the blood**, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, **and, what is better, prevented, by Liver Invigorator.**

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels sufficient to relieve **Dyspepsia**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia** spoonfuls will always relieve **Diveness.**

One dose taken for **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all male obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately from the skin.

One dose often repeated relieves **Cholic**, while time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

Morbus, and a preventive a sure cure for **Cholera** cures **Chronic Diarrhea** in its worst forms, while **Summer** and **Bowel** complaints yield of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the almost to the first dose. One dose cures all **Worms** in system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. tacks caused by **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy**, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers** of a **Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *in the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York
Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*
JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov'r 11. 62-1y

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received and is this day receiving, a large and desirable
STOCK OF GOODS,
embracing all the newest styles of
Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Basques, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, and Trimmings, of all kinds.
FOR GENTLEMEN.
A very desirable Stock of
Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Together with many articles not deemed necessary to enumerate.

All of which will be offered low for CASH, or on time to such as pay when called on.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 20, 1858. 47-tf

SECOND FALL STOCK FOR 1858!
STARR & WILLIAMS,
Are now receiving their SECOND SUPPLY of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, & READY-MADE CLOTHING,
With a great variety of articles not enumerated.

This Stock is very large and well assorted, comprising all the latest styles and patterns, and will be offered to Wholesale Buyers on liberal terms, either for "CASH" or approved paper.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.
Oct. 14. 54-tf

NEW GOODS

THE Subscribers adopt this method of informing their friends (and the public generally) that they are now receiving into store a very large and general
STOCK OF GOODS,
EMBRACING
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are disposed to sell at reasonable profits for Cash, or on the usual time to responsible purchasers who are in the habit of paying.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 26, 1858. 31-tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.
JAMES KYLE
Has received a Large and General Supply of
DRY GOODS,
Boots and Shoes, Hats, Bolting Cloths, &c.

All of which has been purchased by the package for *Cash;* all of which is offered at the lowest market price, at wholesale or retail.

Oct. 4, 1858. 54-tf

THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN THE STATE.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.
Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 23, 1858. 57-6m

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank, and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,

and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.

He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.

August 27, 1856. tf

Guano.

60 TONS No. 1 Peruvian Guano. For sale by
Jan'y 26, 1859 C. T. HAIGH & SONS. 83-3w

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.
For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes State Cheese;
10 Bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.
Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Gill Net and Seine Twine.

50 LBS. Gill Net Twine;
190 lbs. Seine "
Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Just Received,

A GOOD assortment of—
KERSEYS, BLANKETS, TWEEDS, JEANS, SATINETTS, CASSIMERES, PRINTS, SHOES, &c.
—ALSO—
18 DOZ. HOOP SKIRTS,
50 " LINEN AND MARSELLES SHIRTS.
STARR & WILLIAMS.
Nov'r 25, 1858. 66-

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Company have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't, or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r
Western R. R. Co.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1858. 89tf

The Undersigned, Agents and owners of Steam Boats navigating the Cape Fear River, agree that from this date, the Rate of Freight on Guano shall be TWENTY CTS. per Bag, net. And further, that the system of free passage be abolished.

B. G. WORTH, Pres't,
W. P. ELLIOTT,
JAS. T. PETTEWAY,
Agt Dawson's Line
D. A. LAMONT,
R. M. ORRELL,
Agt. Sun Co.,
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan'y 31. 84-3w

NOTICE.

NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
400 Casks LIME;
50 Bales HAY;
5 Bbls. GLUE.
For sale by WORTH & UTLEY.
July 10, 1858. 27-

Corn and Whiskey.

1000 BUSHELS good White Corn.
150 Bbls. Whiskey.
30 " Apple Brandy.
15 " N. E. Rum.
For sale for CASH by
E. F. MOORE & CO.
Sept. 9, 1858. 44-tf

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

R. MITCHELL has made arrangements with Dr. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with his celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at his Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

Oct'r 11, 1858. 53-tf

A few Barrels

CHOICE OLD APPLE BRANDY, suitable for making wine and putting up brandy fruit. For sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Aug. 18, 1858. 38-

Cider Vinegar, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Aug. 18. 38

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE; Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish, at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order.

BEVERLY ROSE.
July 8. 26tf

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

JUST received pr Fanny, a few Firkins of very nice BUTTER, and 25 Boxes prime CHEESE.

C. B. COOK.
Oct. 14. 54-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
In Equity—To Spring Term, 1859.

Everett L. Ward *vs.* Ralph R. Powers, Thomas Jones and wife Anna, John Humphrey and wife Sophia, Reuben King and wife Sally, Matthew Powers, Neill Blue, Matthew P. Blue, O. R. Blue, John Blue, Helen Blue, Olivia Blue, Ellen Blue, Eugenia Blue, Luke Alburtis Powers, Richard Powers, William Wood, and the children of said William Wood whose names are unknown.

Attachment in Equity.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that said Neill Blue, Matthew P. Blue, O. R. Blue, John Blue, Helen Blue, Olivia Blue, Ellen Blue, Eugenia Blue, Luke Alburtis Powers, Richard Powers, William Wood, and the children of said William Wood, whose names are unknown, are non-residents of this State, they are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity for the County of Robeson, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said Bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

R. S. FRENCH, C. & M. E.
Jan'y 18, 1859 82*6t-pr's fee $4 20

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred Acres of LAND, lying in the county of Randolph, fifteen miles North-west of Asheborough, lying on Uwharie Creek, eight miles of Thomas's Depot, one mile of N. Rush's Mill. Said Land is productive to Corn, Wheat, Oats and Tobacco; there is about two hundred acres of cleared land, a good deal of it bottom and it very rich, there is a good deal of up land not cleared that is very good, it is well timbered; good House and Kitchen convenient, and all out-buildings that is necessary, good water. Any one that wishes to purchase such a Farm will call and see.

NOAH BRILES.
Randolph Co., N. C., Dec. 6, 1858. 73*9tpd

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale 250 Acres of GOOD TURPENTINE AND FARMING LAND, situated in Richmond County, ten miles East of Rockingham, between Jones' Creek and Crawford's Branch, within two miles of W. & C. Railroad. There is on the tract a comfortable Dwelling-House and some fine fruit trees, Pears and Peaches; and also, two other Tenements, suitable for turpentine hands.

Any person wishing to buy, can address the subscriber at Pekin, Montgomery Co., or see him four miles West of Pekin.

A. MARTIN.
Feb'y 4 86*4t

Cotton Lands for Sale.

I HAVE in different sized Tracts, about EIGHT THOUSAND ACRES for sale, of as good land for the growth of Cotton, as can be found in the United States. Situated in one of the best cotton growing districts, being all Arkansas River lands, the yearly average production of which is one bale of cotton, or fifty bushels of corn, to the acre. All of the Land is below Little Rock, and on or near to the Arkansas river. I will sell it on very accommodating terms, and in such sized tracts as will suit purchasers; the price varying, on account of quality and location, from five to twenty-five dollars an acre. The purchaser, by paying interest, can fix the payments to suit himself. Or, I will take an interest with the purchaser in the cultivation of the lands, if he will furnish the hands to cultivate them, and, after deducting all expenses attending their cultivation, wait until the profits of their productions will pay the purchase money.

Persons wishing to purchase, can ascertain further particulars by addressing

GEORGE BRODIE,
Little Rock, Arkansas
Jan'y 1859 86*10tpd

THREE GOOD JOURNALS FOR 1859.

Well adapted to all readers in every family.

Life Illustrated;

A first-class Pictorial Family Paper, devoted to News, Literature, Science, the Arts; to ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT and PROGRESS. Published weekly at $2 a year.

The Water-Cure Journal;

Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; Physiology, Anatomy, and the Laws of Life and Health. $1 a year.

The Phrenological Journal;

Devoted to all those Progressive Measures for the Elevation and Improvement of Mankind. Illustrated. $1 a year.

FOR THREE DOLLARS all three Papers will be sent a year.

FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ *Samples gratis. Agents wanted. Begin now!*
Feb'y 4 86*1m

BACON.

WESTERN BACON.—Sides and Shoulders. Just received and for sale.

GEO. W. SPERLING.
Feb'y 5 86*3t

A Gift with Every Book
WORTH FROM 25 CENTS TO $100.00

OUR new descriptive catalogue of 60 octavo pages embraces a larger collection and better variety of Standard, Historical, Biographical and Miscellaneous Books than that of any other book selling establishment in the country; also, contains greater inducements than ever before offered; *mailed free to any address.*

Send for a Catalogue.

D. W. EVANS, J. H. PRESTON, EVANS & CO., Publishers, 677 Broadway, New York City.
Sept. 24. 49*6mos.eowpd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will let to contract, on the 14th inst. the BUILDING OF A CHURCH, at Gray's Creek, Cumberland County, N. C.

Specifications will be made known on that day

EDWARD SPEARMAN,
T. W. DEVANE,
DANIEL BUTLER,
JAS. BUTLER,
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